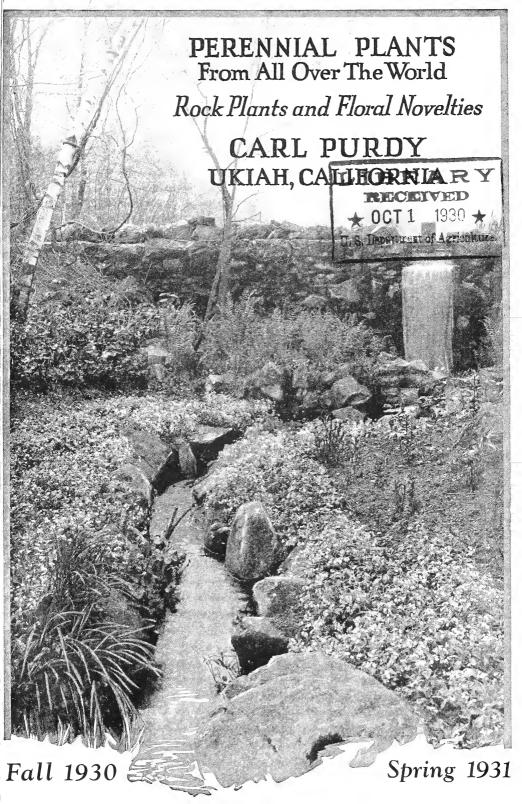
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





Greetings to Garden-Lovers Everywhere

T is my intention to make firm friends of every person who entrusts me with an order. I have thousands of such friends now, and I fully expect to add you, the

first-time reader of this catalog, to that list.

To do this I must first of all be truthful, and grow good plants and deliver them to my customers in good condition. But, in addition to this primary service, it is my practice to give close study to my customers' needs and problems, to give planting directions which will be very helpful, and still more, to go as far as a catalog can go in teaching the best use of plants.

If I add that every complaint is met in a spirit of reason, and that I always go farther

than I promise in rectifying any errors or oversights, have I not said enough?

THIS HARDY PLANT CATALOG began in 1910 with a leaflet. Every year has seen it grow in size and completeness, and this year is no exception. There are

many very good things scattered through it that were not in the last edition.

Carefully read my list of "Not Novelties." We all have had our tryout of novelties that do not come up to expectations. My list is of things, not too common, that I have found well worth emphasizing in this way. There are some real novelties, too-about every one in this country—or superb things which are slowly making their way as their merits become known. Still others are rather rare and interesting.

The cultural directions in this catalog seem to be much appreciated. To save space

they are abbreviated as follows:

Michaelmas Daisies. Sit. (situation), sun. Soil, any loam. Pl. (plant), October to

April. Prop. (propagate), divisions.

I am constantly securing and trying out new plants, and the large collection that I have is not herein listed. If you want anything not listed, ask for it; perhaps I can

Landscape Gardening. A considerable portion of my time is given to landscape work in Northern California, especially in the San Francisco Bay region. We can meet any

problem of that sort, large or small.

In gardening problems of a minor sort, we gladly give assistance by mail, without charge. This does not mean, however, that we plan places without charge.

TERMS AND DELIVERY

▼7 E SHIP from September 1 to May 1. We can ship Irises in midsummer, if our customers so desire. Also, if any order is in early, we can retard many kinds

of plants so as to make delivery after May 1.

At the Terraces the season is fully six weeks later than about San Francisco Bay or Southern California. Plants like Phlox or Delphiniums, which are a foot or more high there in early April, are, as a rule, about as dormant on April 1 here as in winter. Our stock is in excellent shipping condition until early April. In fact, I have had shipments dug in Vermont after spring opened which were further advanced than the same things in the open ground here. This is because we have many cold nights until early April, and the cold winds harden and retard growth.

Quantities. Six of a sort at the dozen rate. Less at single rates.

Remittances can be made by personal check, money order, or, if less than one dollar,

in stamps.

Carriage. I pay all carriage and make no charges for packing, with a few exceptions noted. The charges are prepaid at Ukiah. Safe delivery to any point is guaranted.

In case of loss, we reserve the right to replace goods.

Quality of stocks. I do not grow potted plants, and the stock that I send out is all field-grown, hardened, and stocky. I do not believe that better plants are sent out by anyone in America. This may not be true of every item, for in growing over 700 items some may fail to grow to expectations, but I think that it is true of by far the larger number.

Errors of any sort are carefully corrected. Do not complain to your friends if some-

thing seems wrong, but come straight to me.

If upon receipt of a shipment there are any shortages, please do not make complaint for at least four days. In the rush times our office cannot keep pace with shipments and credits and explanations may be delayed a mail or two.

"GOOD WILL is the disposition of the pleased customer to return to the place where

he has been well treated. "-U. S. Supreme Court.

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REDWOOD BURLS

At the base of the redwood trees in California many knots are REDWOOD BURLS. formed of different sizes, and these knots are dense masses of dormant buds.

If such a knot is placed flat side down in a receptacle and water kept a few inches deep, it very soon develops many of these dormant buds into lovely evergreen branches—

which keep on growing for at least two years.

A growing Redwood Burl is lovely anywhere, but for home decoration in cold regions in winter they give a touch of green with scracely any effort that cannot be approached by a fern or other decorative.

Redwood Burls. I can furnish in all sizes, from small burls at \$1 each, with larger ones at \$2, \$3, \$4, and superb specimens at \$5 each, postpaid.

NOT NOVELTIES

Some of these plants are new to my catalogs, some rare in America, but they have been tried and found of worth. A few are plants which I have offered before, but which have proved so meritorious that I wish to emphasize their value in this way. For culture of novelties, see body of catalog under same genus.

ALLIUM VALIDUM is a really beautiful Allium; grows to as much as two feet in height. Its grassy foliage is abundant and the flowers are a brilliant rose magenta. It loves a wet place, and in the wild is often found in swamps. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

ALSTROEMERIA, or the Peruvian Lily, is a most valuable garden and cut flower. When well grown it is from 2 to 4 feet high, making many-stemmed clusters, each stem flowering. Sit., sun in a cool, moist place or light shade. Alstroemerias like a soil rich in leaf mold or well-rotted manure. Drainage should be good, but still they ought not to be allowed to dry out. Prop., divisions.

Alstroemerias will not winter in, say, New York, but do well carried through the winter dormant and handled in spring like Gladioli. Of course, the thick roots would have to be dug every fall. Store in barely moist packing material. In the West and warmer regions they can stay in the ground. Pl., fall by preference, but retarded roots can be planted in the spring in the East. They are well worth this trouble.

Aurantiaca flowers golden yellow, with brown dots. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

ANCHUSA Myosotidiflora, a charming plant with the exquisite blue flowers of Forget-Me-Nots and large heart-shaped basal leaves. A clump of this beautiful plant is about a foot high, as much across, and a more beautiful subject for the cool rock garden or the border is not easy to find. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

ANTHERICUMS or St. Bruno Lilies are fine plants belonging to the Lily family. There are long grassy leaves at the base and the erect stems are several, flowered with fine pure white flowers which are very fragrant. Well worth while.

Soil, any loam, but if rich and quite moist they do better. Sun. Prop., divisions. Pl., fall to spring

Anthericum liliago, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

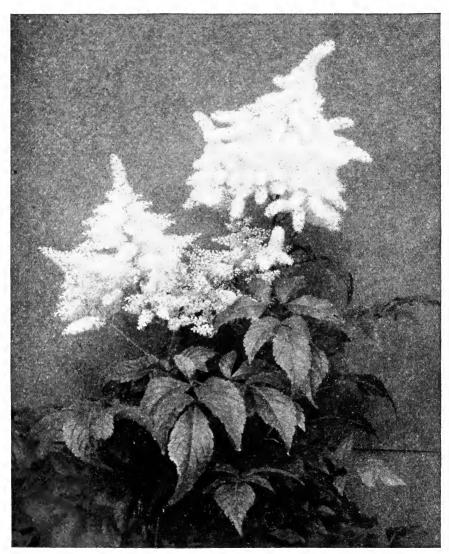
Paradisea Liliastrum is very closely related to above. You will like its fragrant flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINES are a specialty with me, and on pages 21-22 you will find the best that can be had.

Jaeschkanii is a good new Columbine. It is supposed to be a cross between Chrysantha and Skinnerii, both strong growers and its flowers are long spurred, yellow, or yellow and red. Quite showy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. ARUNCUS Sylvester or Goatsbeard is a strikingly fine strong growing plant related to the Astilbes.

It makes a big clump with handsome pinnated leaves and strong spikes, with very many tiny white flowers in a fleecy mass. A fine plant for shaded spots to harmonize with tall ferns. It is hard to surpass in such a place, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa or Butterfly Weed is a very attractive and very hardy plant. It grows from 1½ to 2½ ft. in a many-stemmed plant, each stem crowned with a number of umbels of bright orange-colored flowers in midsummer. An excellent plant. Sit., sun. Soil. any, but rich and moist gives best results. Pl., fall to spring. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Astilbe

ASTILBE or Spiraea Japonica is among the most valued plants for florists' potting, and equally good for shaded or half-shaded positions in fairly moist soil in the garden. The pinnated foliage is pretty and the large, fleecy panicles of flowers very decorative.

Named varieties as follows: Peach Blossom, light pink, 75 cts. each. Princess Mary, dark pink, 75 cts. each. Queen Alexandria, medium pink, 75 cts. each.

Rubens, bright rose pink, 75 cts. each. Gladstone, white, 75 cts.

CAMPANULA persicifolia, "Telham Beauty," is one of the finest of all the Bellflowers and a great improvement over the old type. 2 to 3½ feet tall with large flower of blue. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Pyraversa is a hybrid, one of whose parents is the Chimney Bellflower. It grows 2 to 3 feet high, with very handsome blue flowers appearing for a long period from midsummer on. Well worth while. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

CATANCHE caerulea is just one of those nice little flowers that makes no great show, but is very appealing. A tuft of leaves at the ground and many nice blue corn-flower-like flowers on long slender stems for a long period. Is good for cutting. Flowers close during the heat of the day in the garden, but remain open when in bouquets. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CERATOSTIGMA larpentæ is one of the finest late flowering rock or border plants. It makes a close mass a few inches high and has many handsome plumbago blue flowers in late summer and fall. Sit, sun or light shade. Soil, any loam and, if rather moist, better. Pl., fall or spring. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

COREOPSIS grandiflora Perrys var. is claimed by its originator to be one of the finest garden plants introduced in years, and Mr. Hamblin of Harvard Botanical Garden also highly rates it. Neat bushes of light green, with hundreds of long, wiry stems bearing golden yellow semi-double flowers through a long period. Plants here at The Terraces were wonders of floriferous beauty. Price 50 cts. each.

DELPHINIUMS in many very fine sorts on page 27. I have as good as any one could ask for.

EPIMEDIUM alpinum. What the *Vancouverias* are for the Western United States, the *Epimediums* are for Europe. They have most beautiful shiny foliage a foot or so high, pretty yellow flowers, and spread by underground runners to slowly make colonies. Most beautiful in lightly shaded locations. Go well with ferns. 50 cts. each.

ERIGERON aurantiacus is a thing that I have long wanted for my own garden. It grows as much as 9 inches high, with a tufted base. On slender stems are borne the richest of orange daisies about an inch and a half across. 30 cts. each. For culture, see Erigeron, page 31.

EUPHORBIA mersinites has declining stems a foot to 18 inches long, making a large clump of bluish foliage with yellow flowers in spring. A very attractive rock garden or border plant. Always attractive. 40 cts. each.

Polychroma is a beautiful plant, making a roundish clump a foot or so high covered with yellow flowers in early summer. 30 cts. each.

Cyparissima makes a compact plant 8 to 12 inches high with finely cut foliage. In fall takes very fine colorings. 50 cts. each. Rock garden or border.

FILIPENDULA hexapetala, often called **Meadow Sweet**, is related to *Astilbes*. Its fern-like leaves are borne freely at the ground, while its many white flowers are tipped red and borne in cymes on stems a foot or two in height. *Soil*, moist loam. *Sit.*, sun. Pl., fall or spring. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

GAILLARDIA Portola bears flowers of great size on long stems. The rays are broad, somewhat doubled, and of rich bright crimson tipped with yellow. By far the best of all Gaillardias. It was introduced fully ten years ago, yet propagators have never been able to keep up with the insistent demand for it. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS Hyperion. A splendid new addition to this wonderful tribe, surpassing all others in size, form, color, and substance. It bears flowers 5 to 6 inches across, of the purest canary yellow, on stalks 42 inches high. \$5 each.

GALIUM officinalis, known as **Bedstraw**, grows to two or three feet and makes a very leafy clump. The very many white flowers suggest the Baby's Breath. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Soil, any. Sun or light shade. Pl., fall or spring. Prop., divisions.

GERBERA Jamesonii Hybrids. Not new to this catalog but cannot be too much praised. I have an unusually fine mixture of all of the shades from pink to scarlet with light yellow and buff. The plants have basal leaves, while the flowers are borne singly on long slender stems. In the East a greenhouse plant. From state of Washington south on the Western Coast and in the Southern states entirely hardy. Give a warm situation, well worked, rich, well-drained soil. Plant fall or spring. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

While the large plants are more satisfactory, I can also supply smaller plants at 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

GYPSOPHILA, "Bristol Fairy," is a recent novelty quite worth while. It is of an opener habit than the other double form, with much larger and purer white flowers. A very fine thing. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

HELLEBORES are known as Christmas Roses or Lenten Roses. They are related to the Peony and are handsome, very long-lived plants. Hellebores resent being moved, so are not quick to thoroughly establish, although sure to grow. When established, they are good for a great many years. They flower very freely in fall and winter, till early spring, and the flowers stay good a long time. In the coldest of climates a little moderation in the weather will bring the Christmas Roses into bloom, doubly welcome when so little is to be seen in the garden. A well-grown plant is from 10 to 12 inches high and more across. My greatest trouble with them is to get enough plants to supply the demand. There are a large number of named sorts—none just now obtainable in this country. Fine 3-year-old plants with most excellent roots in mixed colors at \$1.25 each. Nice 1-year-olds at 60 cts, each.

Niger Praecox are very dwarf, with large pure white flowers. They flower from October to January or in cold regions later. They make compact clumps 8 inches high. Nice 1-year-olds at 75 cts. each. I find that Hellebores do best here in a good rich loam and if it is heavy they do still better. My own do exceedingly well where they are shaded until two o'clock, but in general I think a morning sun and afternoon shade would be still better.

HEMEROCALLIS or Day Lilies. These are one of my great specialties and I have far more varieties to offer than any other American dealer. They are among the finest of flowers both for garden and cut flowers. See page 37 for list of varieties. Each variety blooms at a different time and a succession lasting over two months is obtained by planting several varieties. So that you may have this, the following collection is offered:

Special Hemerocallis Collection. A fine selection of ten strong plants in ten varieties, each named, for \$3, postpaid.

HEUCHERAS are a splendid race of rock garden flowers. See body of catalog for culture, etc.

HOLLYHOCKS. On page 38 you will find the finest and most complete list of this fine plant offered in America. If you are working out a color scheme, you will find here just what you want.

ISMENE calathina (or hymenocallis). The Spider Lilies belong to the Amaryllis family and have bulbs very much like small daffodil bulbs. The long base leaves are also similar to daffodil foliage. A naked flower stem one to two feet tall, bears two to five flowers of pure white and very fragrant. A beautiful plant. Sit., sun. Soil, sandy loam. Pl., fall. Hardy where it does not go below 15 above zero. Prop., used for spring planting in the East and dug every year. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

LAMIUM maculatum belongs to the mint family and has very prettily variegated foliage at about 6 inches in height. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LOBELIA cardinalis, Queen Victoria, is a form of the Cardinal Flower in which the foliage is a deep blood red. Quite novel. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

LILIUMS. In my California Bulb Catalog you will find the Western Lilies and a few other choice ones such as *Regale* and *Superbum*.

MIMULUS Lewisii is another lovely West American mountain plant. Our high mountain meadows have no finer plant. From a thickened root stock many erect stems appear and very many soft salmon pink flowers are borne in a long season. It must have a good mellow, loamy soil which is always rather toward the moist to almost wet. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

OENOTHERAS are fine things, and especially for a warm climate. See my very fine. selection in body of catalog.

ORIENTAL POPPIES are magnificent in color and size. When the name is mentioned most people immediately think of a brilliant orange-scarlet that hurts the eyes to look at, but there are also the most exquisite salmon pinks and deep, glowing crimsons, and even the softest of flesh-pink varieties. You'll find them on page 56.

Olympia. It rather seems to me that this unusually lovely Poppy must be a hybrid between the Oriental Poppy and Papaver Ruprifraga, but whatever it is, it is fine. Flowers with no dark spot at base inside of a clear orange apricot, quite double, and borne on rather slender, graceful stems. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Papaver ruprifraga has the daintiness of the Iceland Poppy on a strong, lasting plant. It withstands much drouth. 25 ets. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PENTSTEMONS are amongst our most useful plants, and I offer the garden varieties and some very fine Western species on page 51.

PRIMROSES in blues are rare. I have them in fine shades of true blues and rich blue purples at $50\,$ cts. each.

SALVIAS in scarlets you all know, but the superb species in the finest of blues you will find on page 59.

SCILLA Peruviana is a rare bulbous plant with a heavy mass of dark grassy leaves and an erect very many flowered stem, with flowers of the deepest delft blue. Very striking. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

SCUTELLARIA resinosa is a new plant from Oklahoma. After two years' trial I like it very much. The small deep blue flowers are scattered through a little bush about 6 to 8 inches high and come through a long season. Quite interesting little Skull Caps. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SHASTA DAISY, double fringed, is a decidedly attractive form with quilled petals. A fine cut flower. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TIGRIDIAS. Again the flowering season showed that nothing among the hundreds of plants here attracts so much attention as these brilliant Mexicans. These are lovely bulbous plants of the Gladiolus family. They flower in late midsummer and daily produce large cup-shaped flowers of the most brilliant orange or scarlet. They are richly dotted and blotched with reddish maroon and there are few more showy summer flowers than the Tiger Flowers. Soil, a loose, preferably sandy, loam, fairly rich. Pl., spring. Dig in fall when ripe and store dry. Yellow and red mixed. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TIGRIDIA pavonia rosea, is the pink *Tigridia* and is both rare and beautiful. I have a very fine stock to offer. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

VANCOUVERIA hexandra is a woodland plant of the western forests and easily the prettiest of all American woodland foliage plants. The pinnated leaves rise from a running rootstock to 8 to 12 inches and are used in great numbers for florists' greens. The wiry running roots make large colonies which have the great merit of forming a lovely ground cover which does not choke out the dainty forest flowers. Perfectly hardy about Boston. Reports that this lovely ground cover did well throughout the East brought me a flood of orders last spring. There is no finer low cover for a shady place.

The **Vancouveria** has a slender underground stem which grows flat a few inches below the surface of the ground and throws up leaf clusters at intervals. To plant, excavate so that this stem can be laid flat and covered, say three inches deep of course, with any leafy stems erect. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

VIOLA APRICOT is loved by every one who sees it. A rich solid apricot color in a Pansy with almost the entire open season for its flowering period. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

The English have developed a race of Hybrid Violets of which Apricot is only one. There is Yellow Gem, Purple King, and others, all to be found on page 67.

YUCCA filamentosa has broad swordlike evergreen foliage which makes a large round clump. The flowering stalks are bare as much as 6 feet high, with large drooping creamy white flowers. It likes loose warm soil and a warm situation. The driest place that you have will do. Good plants \$1.

PLANTS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN AND DRY WALL

I am not going to give directions as to how to build a rock garden. That is something that can only be learned through the study of good books, and I have arranged to supply the reader with the best-known books on the subject.

"Rock Gardens," by Rockwell, is a splendid handbook and tells just how to go about

building a rock garden. One should not be without it. Postpaid, \$1.

"American Rock Gardens," by Hamblin, treats the subject from a different angle and is the result of Mr. Hamblin's experience as director of the Harvard Botanic Gardens. Postpaid, \$1.25.

"Rock Garden and Alpine Plants," by Henry Correvon, is just such a mine of information as one would expect at the hands of this great Swiss authority. It not only details a world of information gained through a lifetime experience with alpines, but is immensely interesting reading. Postpaid, \$6.

"The English Rock Garden," by Reginald Farrer. If you have passed the beginner's stage and want a book that you will love, make it a point to own this one. Probably the most comprehensive book ever written on a single branch of gardening. Two volumes, 1025 pages, beautifully illustrated. Prepaid, \$25.

ACHILLEIA is a genus that gives to the rock garden a number of nice plants fitted for dry hot situations. All of them are most attractive for their foliage, which is often very finely divided, but still they have a beauty of flower mass, too. See page 19.

Ageratifolia is new and good too.

Umbellata is a very nice rock plant with silvery gray foliage. See page 19.

AETHIONEMAS are amongst the most valuable of rock garden plants and especially for the dry hot situations. If they have a chance to root deeply, as they will have in a properly constructed rock work, they bloom wonderfully, and in about two years are treasures in bloom and decidedly ornamental little shrubs at all times. (They are really shrubs.) Sit., sun. Soil, any loose soil, fairly rich in leaf mold. A deep roothold, even if a crevice, just such moisture as happens, and leave them alone. Prop., seeds.

Coridifolium (or is it **Persicum**). Spring flowering. I received it as *A. Persicum* and it is my best. A prostrate mass a foot or so across, smothered at flowering time with a mass of soft rather salmon pink. 30 cts. each.

Grandiflorum stands up to make a low, shrubby mass with flowers borne in erect racemes. The color is a brilliant rose pink and a plant in full flower is a most pleasing sight. 40 cts. each.

Pulchellum makes a flat trailing mass a foot or so across, with many pink flowers. At its best, excellent. 40 cts. each.

Warleyense (height 3 inches) makes a neat, very compact bush with brilliant rose-colored flowers in dense heads. A gem. 50 cts. each.

ACHILLÆA ageratifolia is low and compact, with pretty gray green foliage. A nice plant for dry places in the rock garden. One does not grow these *Achilleas* for flowers alone, for their foliage is among the most pleasing of rock garden plants. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AJUGA. See page 19. Is excellent for moist corners.

ALYSSUMS, like Aethionemas, are plants that you simply must have for the hot and dry rock garden, and so is Iberis. See page 19.

Serpyllifolium is rather rare. It makes a very dense gray, woolly carpet, and has many yellow flowers in time. Always attractive. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Dry walls, too.

Spinosum is a very spiny, woody stemmed little plant with silvery foliage and small white flowers. A good novelty. 50 cts.

ANCHUSA myosotidiflora. See "Not Novelties."

AQUILEGIAS. For cool, moist situations these are invaluable. The tall sorts are only fit for the larger rock gardens, the intermediate sorts for almost any rock garden, while little beauties like *Arctica* and *caeruleia* fit the smallest nook. I placed an *Olympica* in a niche in such a garden this spring and it was perfect. See page 21.

Pyrenaica is dwarfish and a pretty blue and a good subject in moderately moist corners. 25 cts. each.

In **ARABIS** we have another of the set of hot place drouth-resistant rock or wall plants. See page 22. Of these I want to call special attention to *Arabis rosea*, with dark green foliage and pink flowers.

ARENARIAS have many places in the rock garden or dry wall and Arenaria caespitosa is the very best thing to plant in the spaces between stepping stones. Better turn to page 22 and learn more of these delightful little cushions.

I think that a taste for the silvery foliaged plant has to be cultivated, but once acquired you love them.

ASARUMS or **Snake Roots** or **Ginger Roots** like a cool place and moderate moisture. Put there they are decidedly valuable. See page 22.

ASTERS. One cannot draw on the great array of Michaelmas Daisies for the rock garden, but there is another race exemplified by Aster Alpinus and its many variations which perfectly fit a moist cool spot in sun in any rock garden. They like a loamy soil. See page 23.

AUBRIETIAS are unexcelled as plants for early flowering in the hot dry rock garden. Once established they will take the baking of an interior Californian summer and without water. See page 23.

BELLIUM minutum is the tiniest and daintiest of all the daisy tribe. A little plant, scarcely a half inch in height, and bearing many little white daises on stems a few inches in height. Bellium thrives in a cool moist but not wet place in full sun, and is worth a place in any rock garden. Often used as ground cover for the small bulbs. 30 cts. each.

BOYKINIAS are splendid plants for the quite moist cool corner in shade for either clefts or little colonies. Always neat and attractive. See page 23.

CAMPANULAS or **Bellflowers** are not for the hot dry rock garden, but when the low-growing members of the genus are well placed in a cool moist situation they have a dainty, distinctive loveliness that is not easily excelled. See page 23.

Of all, C. Isophylla is the gem in blue or white. Laurii is both new and lovely.

CERASTIUM is rather large and rampant for the small rock garden, but has a beauty that is well worth a place where space permits a mass two or three feet across. Also, if you have a difficult bank to cover, even if quite rocky, *Cerastium* will do it well and permanently. See page 25.

CLINTONIA Andrewsiana, like Ramondia Pyrenaica, is not for beginners, but when well placed in a cool, shady situation, in a soil rich in leaf mold, the grower has a thing of beauty for many months. See page 26.

What Sempervivums and Sedums are for Europe, Cotyledons are for the West Coast and Mexico. They will not withstand a temperature much below 18 above, but are quite drouth-resistant and have great variety and much beauty to commend them. Californians should feature them. I find some shade to their liking here. In a collection of succulents they should be well represented. See page 26.

A good book is very essential for guidance when one is starting a rock garden. A splendid manual for the beginner is Rockwell's "Rock Gardens" at \$1, postpaid.

CONVOLVULUS Mauritanicus is one of the very best of all rock plants—perhaps better with fair moisture—but does well with heat and less. It makes a low mat as much as 18 inches across and will drape a wall somewhat; flowers for a very long period with lovely blue flowers and never becomes a nuisance. I am for its inclusion with the finest twelve rock plants. It is fully hardy south of Philadelphia and has done well in Mr. Lown's Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) garden. Invaluable for the Pacific Coast. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CRUCIANELLA stylosa is a lovely rock plant, yet one that had better be left out unless rigorously curbed. See page 26.

DELPHINIUMS for the Rock Garden. Now, don't think of the wonderful new hybrids or even of *D. Belladonna* and *Bellamosum*, lovely as they are, and leave out *D. Cardinale*. The first are altogether too large and, besides, need the best culture that the hardy border can afford, and *D. cardinale* is too large.

Chinense as a rule is a garden flower, although I think that I would build a little rich pocket just to have the lovely little D. Tom Thumb, with its azure flowers, in it. But the scarlet D. Nudicaule and its chamois colored variety are by nature rock plants and splendid, and the many West American blue sorts fit the rock garden perfectly and go to rest when the heat comes. See page 28.

DIANTHUS—Rock Pinks. In the rock garden which is sunny and either moderate or hot the Cushion Pinks fill a great place. Nearly all have very neat habits and attractive foliage, and the flowers are always good. Nothing is easier to make happy. Dianthus alpinus alone amongst them demands a cool place and constant moisture and is worth any trouble you may give. See page 29 for a very fine list of these Cushion or Rock Pinks.

DICENTRAS such as **D. eximia** and **formosa** are fine plants for a cool, moist place in either sun or shade. In the larger garden one can so place *Dicentra spectabilis* that it will be a dream of beauty. See page 30.

DODECATHEONS or American Cowslips are also called Shooting Stars. There are many of them. *D. hendersonii*, a Californian, has proved hardy in the East. It forms a rosette of handsome leaves and in earliest spring has slender stems with umbels of rose flowers. Handsome and fragrant. Dies to the ground later. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

DORONICUM Clusii well placed in a cool nook is a beauty. See page 30.

EPILOBIUM Obcordatum is one of the most beautiful plants of the Californian alpine regions. Imagine coming across a little pocket or crevice below a snowbank filled with a close mat of fine bluish foliage and fairly smothered with relatively large rose-colored flowers of real beauty. It is at its best simply exquisite. While alpine by nature, I have it here at "The Terraces" in gravelly moraine soil with ordinary watering, and flowering well. With a constant drip it promises to be almost as good as in its high home. 50 cts. each.

ERIOPHYLLUM lanata (Bahia). This most excellent daisylike plant has a low tuft of grayish wooly leaves and throws up many-flowered stems a foot or two high, covered with rich yellow flowers. Drouth resistant and flowers for a long time in summer. Is hardy in Switzerland and should be hardy throughout the Eastern United States. A fine rock plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ERIGERONS as a rule are not well fitted to the rock garden, but in *Aurantiacus* there is a notable exception. In a moist sunny place most beautiful. See page 31.

ERIGERON mucronatus or Vittadenia mucronatus, a most useful draper for rock or wall in a moist place. See page 31.

EVENING PRIMROSES. Several of these fine plants are unsurpassed for warm situations in the rock garden. *America* is especially good and its great white flowers are fine. *Caespitosa* is fine. *Ovata* offered this year is very early and a fine low cushion. See page 32.

EUPHORBIA myrsinites is one of my best rock plants for a dry rock garden. See "Not Novelties."

FELICEA rosea is too large for the little rock garden, but for a drape on the dry wall or in a larger garden, or even to drape a hot cement wall, it has few superiors. See page 34.

FERNS. Of course, very many compact ferns for the shade, but another set, such as the *Pelleaes* and *Cheilanthes*, from the South and Far West, are natural dry rock plants.

GENTIANA acaulis is one of the most beautiful and most sought-for alpines. A very low tuft of light green leaves, with large flowers of the deepest blue. A perfect gem, but not for the casual gardener. It must have: first, perfect drainage; second, a cool situation; third, moisture always. 75 cts. each.

GEUMS. Most of them are a bit large, but my low Orange is a fine subject for a pocket if cool and moist.

GYPSOPHILA repens is one of the very best of draping rock plants. It has every virtue and takes heat and drouth if it has to. Will summer in California without water. See page 36.

HELIANTHEMUMS have no superiors for the sunny rockwork either moist or dry. Really little shrubs. See page 36 for an unusually fine list.

HERNIARIA glabra is a very dense, low-growing plant which trails freely and will thrive on poor soils. A nice rock garden subject. 30 ets. each.

In **HEUCHERAS** we have the best of rock plants for the shaded situation. See page 38.

HORNED POPPIES on a large rock garden give a fine touch of color and they like heat.

HYPERICUMS are a large group varying from shrubs a few feet high to little prostrate plants. All are handsome and one of the best for the rock garden in a moist place is *Hypericum repens*. It forms a full-leafed clump a foot or so across and a few inches high, and has many bright yellow flowers 134 inches across with many golden stamens. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, any loam but moist. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., divisions. Summer flowering. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

IBERIS, with Aethionena, Dianthus, Alyssums and a few others are the best of standbys for the hot sunny garden. See page 39.

IRIS. Few fit the rock garden, but the little pumilas, with their cushions only a few inches high, are well adapted and are amongst the very earliest spring flowers. See page 43.

Cristata is a gem in a cool, shady, and moist place.

Tenax and Purdyii, amongst West Americans, are splendid for cool or lightly shaded spots. See "Iris" in main catalog.

LAVENDER is a thing that one would not think of, but the **Dwarf Munstead** strain makes little bushes a few inches high and are tip top for the rock garden either warm or hot. See page 46.

LEWISIAS are the New World's best contribution to the rock garden and I doubt if the world has produced a rock plant more attractive than *Lewisia Tweedi*. That lovely species with its picture and many others in my Californian catalog.

LINUM Lewisii is a very fine plant for a sunny situation. You see them in rocks in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. See page 47.

LIPPIA repens makes a delightful cushion in a warm situation in a rock garden. Must be curbed a little, though. See page 47. Price for clumps, 25 cts.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia is a very fine creeper for the cool, moist place, shade or sun. See page 47.

MANZANITAS are botanically Arctostaphylos. While most of them are large shrubs or small trees, two are admirably adapted to the rock garden.

Nummularia forms a low mound and flowers at 6 inches.

MERTENSIA Virginica in a cool, shaded spot makes a wonderfully effective rock plant. See page 48.

MONARDELLAS are, in California, often real rock plants. Handsome low-massing plants flowering very late and thriving with heat. See page 51.

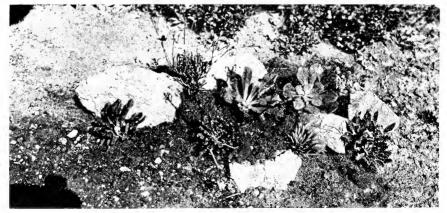
OXALIS Oregona makes fine cushions in shaded places. See page 51.



Saxifrages, one of Bursiana Group; Decipiens (mossy), McNabiana, Aizoon, Pyramidalis, London Pride (Umbrosa)



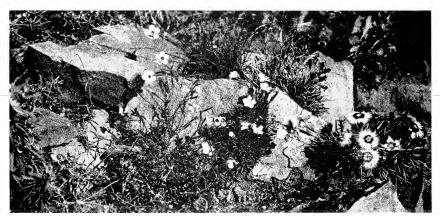
Sempervivums—Tectorum, Arachnoideum, Soboliferum, Braunii, Laggerii, Rubicundum Hybridum, Albertii



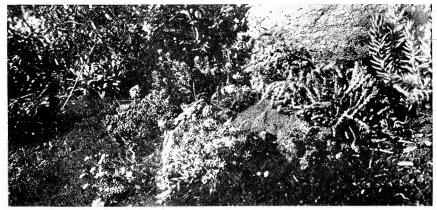
Lewisias—Talinum Calycinum, Cotyledon, Finchli, Columbianum New Sp., Leeana, Howellii



Sedums—Spathulifolium, Altissimum, Reflexum minor, Hispanicum, Acre minor, Spurium, Album, Moranense



Dianthus-Sylvestris, Low Rose, Monspelianus Carmine, Deltoides Brilliant, Plumarius



Sedums—Rupestre, Dasyphyllum, Altissimum, Album, Purdyii, Acre, Moranense, Hispanicum, Lydium

PENTSTEMONS. There are no plants in the world which so perfectly fit the conditions of a well-built rock garden in its sunniest situations, nor are there many prettier plants. See page 51. *California Blue Bedder* is one of the best.

PHLOX subulata in its varieties and Amoena are very fine rock plants preferring moderate moisture and sun, but standing rather dry, hot conditions. Then there is Phlox adsurgens, an inimitable creeper from Oregon, for shade and moisture, and a long list of little tufted Phlox from the Northwest and alpines not yet much in the trade. See page 55.

PINKS. See "Dianthus," page 29.

POTENTILLAS as a rule are too large, although Miss Willmott is fine where space allows.

PRIMROSES. For the moist rock garden, and still more for the Moraine, there are many alpine Primroses of beauty.

PYRETHRUM Tchihatchewii is a very nice tiny carpeting daisy for the rock garden and takes heat and drouth well. See page 57.

ROSES. Rosa Spithamea is usually from 3 to 6 inches high and its creeping underground root makes little colonies. Its bright pink flowers borne so low are lovely. 50 cts. each.

SAPONARIAS cannot be excelled for the large pocket or where a wall or a large rock is to be draped. Fine to hang down over cement walls in hot places.

SAXIFRAGAS

All of the many encrusted Saxifragas are unusually fine for the cool, lightly shaded nooks and pockets. The mossy ones for quite cool and need decidedly moist corners or the moraine. *Mertensiana* for clefts in cool rocks or covering a rock face where moisture is good. *Umbrosa* for any cool place.

Aizoon alba. A close tuft a few inches high. White flowers, 40 cts, each,

Aizoon Lagaveana. Like last creamy flowers. 40 cts. each.

Aizoonrosea. Same as last with rose flowers. 40 cts. each.

Apiculata. Spiny green rosettes and in very early spring, soft yellow flowers. 40 cts. each.

Apiculata alba. White flowers. 40 cts. each.

Cotyledon. A strong grower with flowering mass as much as 2 feet high. 40 cts. each.

Hostii. Of same type as last. White flowers. 40 cts. each.

Lingulata Bullardiilong. Narrow, encrusted leaves. White, 40 cts. each.

Lingulata var. lantoscana. Strong growing with creamy flowers. 40 cts. each.

Macnabiana. Very fine flat rosettes and tall spray of white. 40 cts. each.

Pyramidalis is the strongest with large rosettes and panicle 2 to 4 feet high. 40 cts, each.

OTHER SAXIFRAGAS

Decipiens rosea hybrids give quite a variety in mossy Saxifragas. They form cushions, with pretty little flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mertensiana is one of the prettiest of true rock plants. The heart-shaped leaves form a rosette from which arise the slender stems bearing white flowers with brilliant red antlers. Forms masses on damp rock surfaces. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. for clumps.

Umbrosa, the London Pride, is a very handsome, low massing sort for shade. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SEDUMS

Sedums are inevitable in any rock garden, nor can I imagine their being absent. If it belongs to an amateur they give quick and pretty results with the least care, while the rarer and daintier members of the genus try the skill and reward the care of the most experienced rock garden enthusiast.

Below I offer a few rather rare sorts, while on page 60 you will find by far the largest collection in America.

Atropurpurea is related to the taller Asiatics like Spectabile. Leaves large, flowers purplish red. 30 cts.

Borderii is another large-leaved form, doubtless of hybrid origin as the flowers vary much in pinks. 30 cts.

Coloniensis is a blue-green variety, making a fine mass of foliage about four inches high. One of the *Hispanicum* group and a fine one. 30 cts. each.

Orbicularis is another of the *Hispanicum* group, making a low mound, very dense, of a bluer green than others. 30 cts. each.

Majellense is a very pretty new Sedum of the mossy type. Fine leaves and pinkish white flowers. 30 cts. each.

Forsterianum is related to Rupestre, very compact and quite glaucous. 40 cts. each.

Spectabile variegated. This is a really lovely green and white variegation of the pink-flowered tall sort. 30 cts.

Pulchellum is perhaps the finest of all Sedums. Low and mossy with fine foliage and pink flowers. It must have a shady, moist situation. 50 cts. each.

Ternatum is low but with broad foliage and makes a fine mass for a cool, shady, and moist situation. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Purpurascens resembles Telephium and is 1½ feet high with purplish foliage. 30 cts. each.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS OF ROCK OR BORDER PLANTS

Perhaps you are a beginner at rock gardening and would like help in making your selection. You may have a difficult or odd corner to fill, or wish someone to make the selection of plants for your border. Where the selection is thus left to me I will send \$6 worth of plants for \$5, \$12.50 worth of plants for \$10, and for larger amounts I will give extra values in proportion.

Montreal, Canada: "All of the Erythroniums and most of the Calochortus came through winter with only a covering of leaves."

Newcastle, Pa.: "Erythroniums did well with only a protection of leaves."

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Lewisia oppositifolia came well through the winter and was covered with starry white blossoms like small Water Lilies. Very beautiful.

A famous authority writes in June, 1926: "The Lewisias (planted in a cool greenhouse) are still in heavy bloom here, each species lasting over two weeks, and Lewisias Rediviva the latest to bloom. One plant each of Lewisia Cotyledon and Lewisia Howellii have lived outdoors through two winters and are in heavy bloom. Those with large or colored flowers are as showy, and no more difficult to grow, as the most rare of the Alpines of Europe."

Many other reports from New York, Massachusetts, and other Eastern points corroborate this note.

There is no doubt but the finest of the Lewisias can be grown in the East given proper soil and treatment, and they are exceedingly worth the trouble to achieve success.

A customer at Midland, Michigan, says: "Let me tell you Pentstemon California Blue Bedder is wonderful flowering since six weeks ago."



Cotyledons—Farinosa, Lanceolata, Pulverulenta, Densiflora, Ligulata



Dwarf Campanulas — Rotundifolia, Carpatica, Pusilla, Fenestralis



Some Rock Plants—Iris Pumila, Thymus Nitidus, Thymus Aurea Citriodora, Thymus Lanuginosus, Aubrietia Achillea Tomentosa, Thymus Serpyllum Coccineum, Thymus Albus

SEMPERVIVUMS, called Houseleeks or Hen and Chickens, are attractive subjects for rock garden, dry bank, or wall garden, having central rosettes surrounded by colonies of little ones. In cool regions plant in full sun, while in drier and hotter sections light shade is preferable. A soil rich in leaf mold is best.

Nomenclature is badly confused, and while I have verified as closely as possible, I cannot guarantee that they will agree with the similar names from other sources.

Arachnoideum makes little rosettes ¾ inches across, each densely covered with cobweb-like silky hairs. Then, many tiny rosettes cluster in closely to make mats of some size. 30 cts. each.

Braunii has little rosettes of green, each leaf tipped with brown. Very neat and choice. 30 cts. each.

Calcareum, a very compact and handsome sort, each leaf tipped brown.

Doellianum has little green rosettes about an inch across, with silky hairs on the edge of the leaves, and tiny rosettes at end of one-inch slender stems. Neat. 30 cts. each.

Glaucum has small loosely incurved leaves which are somewhat hairy and redtipped. 30 cts. each.

Globiferum-Find under "Soboliferum."

Hirtum is a pale green ball of a rosette with small offsets crowded around the parent rosette. 30 cts. each.

Laggeri is a lovely form of Arachnoideum with reddish violet tints. 30 cts. each.

Montanum has tiny rosettes densely clustered to make little mounds of light green. 30 cts. each.

Pittonii has narrow leaves making rather a tall, small rosette which is green and quite hairy. Very choice. 50 cts. each.

Pyrenaicum. Rosettes 2½ inches across. Flattish leaves rosy at base, green in middle, and tipped brown with their edges hairy. Little rosettes borne on stems 2 inches long. A very nice plant. 30 cts. each.

Soboliferum has small light green rosettes with round little offsets which detach easily and roll off and root—its way to spread. 30 cts. each.

Tectorum is a large sort with the central rosette 3 to 4 inches across. Glaucous green, better known as Hen and Chickens. 30 cts. each.

Triste is about 1½ inches across the rosette and in winter is a lovely rosy purple in color throughout. 30 cts. each.

Sempervivums mixed can be had from me at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sempervivum Collections. These interesting plants should always be planted in colonies for best effect. I will supply a collection of 11 sorts, my selection, all labeled for \$3.

Special Sempervivum Collection. I have many sorts not listed, a few with identification numbers only, and from these I will make a collection of twenty-five sorts, each named, for \$7.50, postpaid.

SILENES. While fine plants for the hardy border, it is in the rock garden that Silenes are at their best.

Silene Californica in a crevice or Hookerii in gritty soil in light shades are amongst the most beautiful of all rock plants. *Schaftii* is one of the best fall flowering rock plants. See page 63.

SUCCULENTS. While I do not specialize in these, I have the largest collection of **Sedums** in America. The same is true of *Sempervivums*, and *Cotyledons Californias*, special line of succulents. Of these I have many. I also have some nice *Cacti*.

My two Euphorbias also fit well into the succulent garden, and while not a succulent, Glaucium flavum thrives in like conditions and gives wonderful color.

If you are planning a rock garden you should seek guidance in a good book. See page 6 for a list of the best books on the subject that I have been able to find.

SYNTHYRIS are also Western contributions to the rock garden. They like a very cool, shaded corner in the rock garden and are always pretty little miniatures. See page 64.

TALINUM Calycinum belongs to the Portulaca family and has a low foliage mass and stems about 6 inches high with the most brilliant magenta flowers opening each afternoon, 50 cts. each.

TELLIMAS, Tolmiaes and Tiarellas are all members of the Saxifrage family and related to Heucheras. Excellent for the coolest and most shaded rock garden.

TUNICA are most excellent little plants for a dry, rocky place and give a delicate bloom for a long time. See page 66.

The **Dwarf Thymes** are most useful. Either in light shade or full sun, in the moist section or the decidedly dry, they make delightful cushions and are very hardy.

THYMUS albus is not over a half-inch high, has light green foliage and white flowers. A dainty, dense mat. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Citriodora aurea is a very handsome variegated *Thyme* which makes a plant perhaps a foot high and as wide. Delightfully lemon-scented. 25 cts. each.

Lanuginosus, Woolly Thyme, is a gem which makes a dense, grayish mass little taller than the *Albus*. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Nitida makes a very compact plant six inches or so high with very tiny leaves. A good rock garden subject. 25 cts. each.

Serpyllum coccineus, also very low, has reddish flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Serpyllum type grows to 5 inches with a dense mass of very pretty foliage. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Vulgaris variegated, is a form of common thyme and is a handsome thing, too. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

VIOLAS give the cooler and moister sections of the rock garden some of its most delightful groupings.

Western North America gives one group which flowers early and will live in hot and dry sections.

Don't overlook any Violas. See page 67.

ZAUSCHNERIAS are West American plants locally called Wild Fuchsias. They make dense masses of foliage from 6 inches to 2 feet high according to species and in fall are a solid mass of the most brilliant scarlet. Here they are oftener found on rock faces where there is a little seepage. Fine border plants, too.

Californica is about 6 inches with light green foliage.

Californica var. a little taller with grayish leaves.

Cana grows from 11/2 to 2 feet with grayish foliage. A wonder when in flower.

All are hardy in Europe and presumably in the East. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BULBS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

The rock garden books that I have recommended have lists of small bulbs well fitted to the purpose. I will, therefore, only call attention to some very fine West Americans for the purpose.

BRODIAEAS. In my Californian catalog will be found a fine list of these. My information is that they are perfectly hardy in the Eastern states, and groups of from 6 to 12 planted closely in a sunny nook will be perfectly at home and give much beauty.

CALOCHORTUS. A test of years in New York has shown that one group of Calochortus will do well and flower year after year.

These little bulbous plants are very beautiful and the entire Globe and Star Tulips sections are hardy, easy, and lovely.

ERYTHRONIUMS. Here in the West we very often find colonies of these lovely bulbous plants inhabiting rocky places or even rooted in crevices until their bulbs are as thin as cardboard. Plant close groups of from 12 to 24 of a sort in shaded pockets in a soil rich in leaf mold, and you cannot go amiss. See Californian catalog.

A FEW FINE CALIFORNIA SHRUBS

Carriage on shrubs is customers' expense. We usually ship by express, charges collect. If for any reason our customers desire us to prepay the charges, we will do so and bill them.

AKEBIA quinata is a half evergreen twiner with graceful pinnated foliage and grows to 12 feet or more. The very interesting flowers are from reddish to purplish brown and both fragrant and attractive. 75 cts. each.

AZALEA Occidentalis is one of the most admired of all Californian shrubs. They grow from 3 to 10 feet high and bear great trusses of flowers from cream to pinkish in color and very fragrant. I have superb nursery-grown plants with a wonderful root system. Two feet high, very bushy, and many of them budded for flower, \$2.50 each; 15 to 18 inches, stout and bushy, \$1.50 each.

CARPENTERIA Californica is a choice evergreen with leaves more like a small laurel. It belongs to the rose family and its pure white flowers with golden anthers are very fine. Fine potted plants, 2 feet, \$1.25 each and carriage.

CEANOTHUS are Wild Lilacs. I can supply quite a number of species through my nursery connections and supply collected shrubs of the same.

Integerrimus Terrace var. This is found here at "The Terraces," in many colors. There are whites, creams, blues in all shades, mauve, and even deep rose pink. I cannot tell what color a shrub will be. 75 cts. each.

CORNUS Nuttallii, the large white Flowering Dogwood of California, is one of the most admired of Western American small trees or shrubs. A well-grown specimen with 4- to 6-inch flowers is a glorious sight. I have a very fine supply of nursery-grown stock of this which is the first good stock to be offered for many years. These are strong, stocky plants, with good trunks and good roots. They are shipped with bare roots packed in damp moss. 6 to 8 feet, \$2.75; 4 to 6 feet, \$2.25. Stock very limited.

FREMONTIA Californica makes a large spreading shrub, with many large golden flowers a little like the large-flowered Dogwoods in shape. I can supply very fine potted plants at \$2 each.

MANZANITAS are Arctostaphylos botanically. They vary from little prostrate shrubs to small trees. I can supply the following:

Nummularia, which has small shining leaves and makes a lovely little shrub like a mound of green 2 to 3 feet high but will flower at 4 inches. 75 cts. each.

Manzanita, the large green shrub of Northwestern California. Same price.

Stanfordiana, one of the finest in flower with bright green foliage and pink flowers. Same price balled.

REDBUD. The shrub so greatly admired when its great bloom comes in the spring is *Cerois occidentalis*.

I can supply very nice small nursery-grown trees at 75 cts. each. The *Redbud* once well established is very hardy and drouth-resistant. A wonder in flowers.

ROSA hugonis creates a sensation wherever seen. It makes a symmetrical bush about 6 feet high and bears long, arching sprays of delicate single yellow flowers of great beauty. Exquisitely beautiful. Very strong plants, 3 years old. \$2 each.

ARALIA Californica, the California Spikenard, is a very large and noble plant which does excellently in either sun or shade. Its pinnate leaves may be 3 to 4 feet long and its flowering spike 5 to 6 feet. A well-grown plant is most stately. It likes moist situations. Heavy roots, \$1.00 each.

RHODODENDRON Californicum is a large evergreen shrub with rose-colored flowers in large clusters. It thrives best in shade in a soil in which there is plenty of leaf mold or peat, and they should be mulched with light material. I have fine plants which have been established here at "The Terraces" 2 to 3 feet high, \$2 each; 1 to 2 feet, \$1.25 each. Good collected balled plants, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 1 to 2 feet, \$1.

ROMNEYA Coulterii, or Matilija Poppy, is a noble plant or shrub with smooth, bluish foliage and very large, white flowers filled with golden stamens. The roots run underground and form large colonies in time, and if left to grow it may make a bush 12 feet high. If, however, the stems are either cut to the ground yearly, as I do, or cut by frost, strong shoots appear which soon flower the same season. The Romneya has withstood winters near New York City in sheltered positions. Good stock is very hard to procure, but I can supply this year nice potted plants. 4-inch pots, 6 to 10 inches, \$1.

CALIFORNIAN AND OTHER WESTERN PLANTS AND BULBS

While I am a source of supply and authority on Western plants, my Perennial catalog does not indicate which of the plants that are offered therein are Western. I find that there is a decided demand for plants from different regions in America, and I have below tabulated those that are offered in this catalog.

As practically all of the items in my Californian catalog are from this coast, it is not necessary to include them in this list.

Gilia aggregata Newberryi Aquilegia eximia Californica Ovatus truncata Helenium Hoppesii Parishii pubescens Aralia Californica Heraclium Roezlii Asarum caudatum Heuchera micrantha spectabilis pilossissima Rosa spithamaea Hartwegii Saxifraga mertensiana rubescens Lemmonii Irises Californian Species peltata Aster Chamissonis Sedum Jepsonii Aruncus sylvestris bracteata Azalea occidentalis Californica, blue Purdyi Californica, varied diverngens Boykinia major spathulifolium Douglasiana occidentalis Campanula Piperii Clintonia Andrewsiana macrosiphon Douglasii Yosemitensis Hartwegii Coptis laciniata Cotyledon (Dudleya) densiflora Cotyledon Big Sur 2 sp Chrysophylla anomalum Smilacina amplexicaulis Missouriensis stellata tenax Watsoniana sessilifolia farinosa Lappula velutina Mimulus Lewisii Synthris reniformis gigantea rotundifolia laxa Sisyrinchium Bellum lanceolata Lewisia Columbianum Howellii Californicum ligulata Sisyrinchium grandiflorum Leeana lurida oppositifolia Tellima grandiflora Nevadensis Thalictrum fendlerii Nevadensis Plattiana Tiarella umfoliata Tolmiea Menziezii Purpusii pygmaea rediviva pulverulenta Tweedii Veronica Californica Setchellii Viola Beckwithii Finchii septentrion alis Linum Lewisii canina var adunca Cynoglossum grande Cypripedium montanum Californicum Lupinis arboreus chrysantha cuneata Douglasii Arctostaphylos nummularia Stanfordiana fasciculatum glabella Hallii Delphinium Columbianum Mertensia ciliata Monardella villosa Menziezii lohata macrantha cardinale Oenothera Californica ocellata nudicaule pedunculata Dendromecon rigidum Dodecatheon Hendersonii Oxalis Oregona praemorsa Epilobium obcordatum Pentstemon azureus California purpurea Blue Bedder sarmentosa Eriophyllum lanatum Sheltonii Eupatorium occidentale Barbatus Ferns-All offered. confertus Gentiana calycosa centranthifolius **BULBS-**-All in Californian catalog. Geranium incisum heterophyllus

Ridgewood, N. J.: "All of the bulbs you sent me bloomed. I should say the Erythroniums bloomed 100 per cent and they were beautiful beyond my fondest dreams."

GENERAL LIST OF PERENNIALS

Postage prepaid on following plants unless otherwise noted.

ACHILLEIAS. These useful plants are in several quite diverse sections.

Ptarmica, The Pearl, spreads rapidly to make a mass with many slender flowering stems each bearing corymbs of small white double flowers, 1 to 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Ptarmica, Perry's White, is similar but considered finer. Both sorts are much used for bouquets. Culture: Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, a good loam, and if quite moist they do still better. Pl., fall to spring. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Millefolium roseum forms low and very dense masses of feathery foliage, from which flowering stems rise to a foot or less with many pretty rose-colored flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Nana is like the last, but quite compact and dwarfed, and considered a very fine rock plant. Flowers white. 35 cts. each.

Tomentosum is still more compact; the leaves are light green and very woolly, and the low flower stems bear masses of flat corymbs of bright yellow. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Fine for both sun and shade.

Umbellata makes a most pleasing low grayish mass and has low stems with white flowers. One of best rock plants. 30 ets. each. Culture. These Achilleias are among the hardiest, most drouth-resistant of perennials. They are good for borders, fine for walls or rockwork. Soil, any well-drained. Pl., fall to late spring. Prop., divisions.

ACONITES are related to the tall *Delphiniums* and are very lovely plants for moist places in either cool, sun or light shade. The common name is Monks Hood.

Autumnale has light blue flowers in autumn with stems 3 to 5 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sparks Var. is a very ornamental spring bloomer with deep blue flowers and stems 2 to 3 feet high. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

ACTEAE spicata rubra has finely cut foliage and makes a handsome plant for shady to very shady places. Its brilliant red berries are very ornamental but are poisonous. A fine companion for ferns. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AETHIONEMA. See "Rock Plants."

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus. While a greenhouse plant in the cool East, in California it is a strong-growing and very hardy garden flower—doubtless hardy as far as British Columbia, as it easily withstands 16 degrees above zero. The numerous grassy leaves, 2 feet long, form a dense mass, above which are borne great umbels, 2 to 3 feet high, with 10 to 30 very handsome blue, lilylike flowers. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, any not wet. Prop., divisions. Pl., October to March. A good loam and light shade will give very fine results. Clumps, 50 cts. each.

Extra postage east of Rockies, 15 cts. each.

AGAPANTHUS is highly prized in the East as a tub plant, kept indoors in winter and carried outside when danger of frost is past. I can supply extra large plants for this purpose at \$1.35 each, postpaid.

AGATHAEA. See "Felicia."

AJUGA reptans, var. Brockbankii. Forms a close carpet 2 to 3 inches high of richly bronzed purple leaves. It has creeping stems, rooting at every joint. The flowers are like a mint, and blue. An excellent evergreen, and, if anything, prettier in winter. It forms a good ground cover for wet or shaded positions where grass will not thrive. Sit., sun or light shades. Soil, any not dry. Prop., divisions. Pl., fall to spring. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ALYSSUMS. All *Alyssums* withstand much drouth and will live in dry and rocky places. A test here shows that when established they will go through our hot, dry summer in excellent shape without water. Few plants excel them for rock gardens or dry walls. They are good border plants, also. *Soil*, any loam. *Pl.*, fall or spring. *Prop.*, seeds.

Moellendorffianum makes a dense cushion a foot or so across. In spring it is covered with deep yellow flowers. More compact than saxatile. 30 cts.

Rostratum grows to as much as 2 feet with a broad panicle of bright yellow flowers in summer. 30 cts.

Saxatile, cream, is a handsome variation also known as sulphureum. 30 cts.

Serpyllifolium. A very low-growing compact mass and an unusually good rock plant. 30 cts. each.

Spinosum makes a low, dense, very spiny cushion of beauty. 40 cts. each.



Anemone Japonica

AMARYLLIS belladonna is the beautiful Belladonna Lily and one of the finest things in the California garden. The great tubers make foliage in winter or early spring, and these leaves die off in early summer, but later, usually late August, the tall, naked scapes rise, bearing lovely pink flowers in umbels. Bulbs are not likely to flower the season that they are moved and seem to flower more freely when somewhat root-bound. They do well in sun but possibly better in light shade. Plant in clumps about a foot apart. Soil, loose and sandy is preferable. Prop., bulblets. Pl., August to spring. Heavy bulbs, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 10 cts. each more, east of the Rockies.

Amaryllis Belladonna is hardy on the Pacific Coast from the Columbia River south, throughout the Gulf region, and as far north as Washington, D. C. Farther north it must be treated as a pot plant, but cultural directions for pots are too long to give here.

ANCHUSA italica, in either of the fine named sorts, is one of the very best plants for the hardy border. Most hardy and vigorous, it makes a great mass 3 to 4 feet high, with innumerable flowers like deep, glistening blue forget-me-nots and blooms a long time. If cut off before it seeds, they soon flower again. The garden can have no more attractive massings in blues. Sit., sun. Soil, any garden. Prop., divisions of roots. I have the Dropmore variety. Splendid roots 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ANCHUSA sempervirens grows from 12 to 18 inches in height with grayish and evergreen foliage. Its flowers are a very fine clear blue. The flowers are not large but very bright. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Myosotidiflora. See "Rock Plants."

FALL ANEMONES have no competitors in their style of beauty in the autumn. Tall and stately, they bear many large, showy flowers, most delicate in texture and very lasting as cut-flowers. In the cooler positions in sun or in shade, they are most useful, either as single plants, in strong groups, or mingled with ferns in shaded corners. In such regions as along our California coast or the San Francisco Bay region they do excellently in any open situation. Sit., cool position in sun or shade. Soil, any garden soil, but a good well-worked loam is best. Prop., suckers. Pl., October to April. In cold climates they are hardy but must have a covering of 2 to 3 inches of leaves or litter. Plant 18 inches apart. If soil is good allow the runners to fill up and only give a winter dressing of well-rotted manure. If it packs, do not allow the underground runners to grow; cultivate between plants.

Queen Charlotte is a silvery pink, the exquisite shade of the La France rose. It is semi-double. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Prince Henry, rich pink, 2 to 3 feet. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Whirlwind, semi-double white, 2 to 3 feet. Same price.

Anemone Patens var. One of the loveliest of spring flowers in the far Northwest is this. The flowers of a large size and lovely blue come from a mass of very silky-haired foliage as if in a mist. Soil, better if loose and with leaf mold. Sun or light shade. Pl., fall or spring. Hardy and of easy culture. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria is the Golden Marguerite and a sturdy, easily grown plant good for a hot dry place where it will hold its own. About a foot high with feathery foliage, it bears many daisylike bright yellow flowers during summer and fall. Sit., sun. Soil, any but wet. Pl., fall to spring. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AQUILEGIAS

Columbines combine as many good points as any group of garden flowers. With hardiness and ease of culture, they have handsome foliage at all seasons and beautiful flowers borne gracefully on long stems. While a light shade and loose, loamy soil are best, they do well in the full sun, and in any soil from light loam to adobe. Fall or winter planting is preferable. They are admirable for a fern-bed. *Prop.*, seeds or divisions in fall or early spring. Seedlings seldom flower the first year.

Alpina is a very dwarfed Northern sort with blue flowers. A fine rock plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Caerulea is the lovely state flower of Colorado. It needs a decidedly acid soil, some shade, and cool situation. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Chrysantha is a very strong grower with long-spurred light yellow flowers. None better. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Chrysantha alba. Same in white. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Long-spurred hybrids are hybrids of Carulea and Chrysantha and are one of the finest of all garden flowers. My own are a mixture of the very finest English strains. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rose Queen is like the last excepting that it is a selection of pink and rose only. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Olympica is entirely different. The spurs are of medium length, the center is pure white, and the outside deep blue. One of the very finest. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Arctica is the smallest one that I have. Fine for cool spot in rock garden. Blue. 30 ets. each.

Jaeschkani is a rare sort with very long spurs in red and yellow. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

WEST AMERICAN COLUMBINES

AQUILEGIA truncata grows to 2 or 3 feet and has rather short-spurred flowers, red outside and yellow at center. A fine plant for light shades in woodsy places.

Aquilegia eximia loves a cool, wet place, sun or shade, and flowers late with much larger flowers than any other of its class. Colors like the last. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ARABIS are compact plants making low masses and flowering very early. All are fine rock plants or for dry borders. Hardy anywhere. Sit., sun and heat. Soil, any but loose and a little gritty suits it better. Prop., seeds or divisions. Pl., fall or spring.

Albida. Double White. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Rosea has smooth shining foliage and pink flowers. 30 cts. each.

ARENARIAS vary greatly. Invaluable for rock garden or walls. Hardy and easy to grow.

Balearica is, I think, the tiniest plant that I know. It makes broad cushions of pretty green and in flower is covered with tiny white flowers. Delightful to soften down the cool rockwork. I find that it simply must have even moisture. Clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Caespitosa looks like a vividly green moss and has little white flowers. But little as it is, it is very hardy, rather drouth-resistant, and I think the very best of plants for the interstices in flagging or rocks as well as for delightful colonies in the rock garden. Divides easily. Clumps, 25 ets. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Montana is quite different from preceding species. It forms strong masses of foliage several inches deep and a foot or so across, and its large white flowers of much beauty fairly cover it. One of the very best of the worlds rock plants. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora. Large panicles of fragrant white flowers on erect stems 2 to 5 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ASARUM caudatum, the Ginger-Root, or Virginia Snakeroot, is among the very finest of ground-covers for heavy to light shades, especially where a little moist. A creeping rootstock sends up large single leaves which are evergreen and like large violet leaves in form. They are 5 inches across on stems 8 to 10 inches high. They make a complete cover through which, however, bulbous plants will grow. The plant has a spicy fragrance. Excellent plant under large ferns. Lay roots flat and cover

Chevy Chase, Md.: ''The Brodiæas sent me last year were so lovely that I can't resist ordering more.''

Fredonia, N. Y.: "The Delphinium cardinale that I bought of you two years ago survived the winter and I am very fond of their color."

Stratford, Conn.: "Exhibited your Fairy Lanterns (Calochortus albus) at the garden club exhibit in June and they were the hit of the show."

Greencastle, Pa.: "Your catalog is so attractive and your plants so fine that I am inclined to get from you what I can get near at home."

lightly. Sit., shade. Soil, a loam with leaf mold best, but any will do. Prop., runners. Pl., fall to spring. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Hartweggii has few large green leaves veined white and forms a round clump. Handsome and valuable for heavy shades. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lemmonii differs from hartweggii in having a many-leaved cluster of smaller leaves. A well-grown clump is most effective. 25 cts. each.

ASTERS. The fall-flowering sorts are known as Michaelmas Daisies. See page 48.

AUBRIETIAS are as hardy as rocks, resistant both to cold and dryness, and as winter bloomers in milder climates and very early spring bloomers everywhere are unexcelled. They form a large circle of dense, silvery foliage and produce so many pretty flowers that often the foliage is invisible. I have a plant which flowers from October to April, at times through freezing weather for weeks. Aubrictias do not come quite true to name from seeds. In any dozen of a named sort one or two will not be true. As border and edging plants they are good. Prop., seeds and plants. Sit., sun. Soil, any, and will grow in rock clefts or on very thin, rocky soil. Mixture from finest named sorts in Europe—blue, pink, and lavender. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. No separate colors.

ASTILBES. See "Not Novelties."

BELLFLOWERS. See "Campanula."

BALAMCANDA Chinensis. The Blackberry Lily, also known as Gemmingsia Chinensis and Pardanthus Chinensis. It belongs to the Iris family. Grows 2 to 3 feet high from a base of grassy leaves. The large flowers are orange, spotted brown, and like the Day Lilies do not last long. 40 cts. each.

BALM (Melissa officinalis) is one of the old pot herbs, but, next to lemon verbena, the sweetest thing in the garden. The foliage is green. 20 cts. each.

BITTERSWEET, a freely climbing vine growing to 20 feet and bearing an abundance of orange-yellow fruits which when open show their crimson seeds and stay all winter. Strong plants, 60 cts. each.

BLEEDING-HEART. See "Dicentra spectabilis."

BOCCONIA cordata, or the Plume Poppy, is a very large, noble plant, charming in every way. The very stout stems bear many large, heart-shaped, deeply lobed leaves, making strong masses, and the innumerable small pinkish-cream flowers are borne in great plumy clusters, high above the foliage. They flower in midsummer, but the plumes remain attractive till cut by frost. For bold groups in lawns, specimens in the hardy border, or masses in shrubbery, they are alike attractive. Sit., sun. Soil, any good soil but if deep and rich and well worked the results will pay for the trouble. Pl., October to April. For grouping in the perennial border, use six or more plants, 18 inches apart; while single specimens are attractive, Plume Poppies are most effective in masses. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BOLTONIAS. See "Michaelmas Daisies," where they are well illustrated.

BOYKINIA occidentalis has ivy-shaped leaves of a shining green and dainty flowers. It does wonderfully well on wet rocks or near water. They are the very best plants for a fern-bed to cover the ground under and among the ferns; or for moist places in the rock garden, either shade or sun. If planted 12 inches apart each way they will cover all ground. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Major is a very strong-growing plant, with stems 2 feet high. It forms fine colonies in a shady place. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CAMPANULAS

All Campanulas are known as Bellflowers, and they are flowers that do well for everyone—hardy, of easy culture, and free-blooming. With the exception of the Canterbury Bells, which live two years, they are long-lived perennials and respond most gratefully to good care. Splendid plants for window-boxes and hanging-baskets and the finest of plants for the border and garden beds. They are so diverse that no general description would be satisfactory. While generally hardy in the Northern States they should have a winter covering of leaves 3 inches thick,

For General Garden Planting

CAMPANULA Alliaerifolia is an old border plant of merit. There is a dense tuft of leaves at the ground, and stems 2 to 3 feet high bear many white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

In Glomerata we have a strong-growing perennial which, by underground runners, forms dense colonies, with the flowering stems a foot or so high, bearing a dense head of violet-blue flowers. Fine border plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Grossekii is an excellent plant. Few or many in the garden will give a fine effect with the lavender, slender bells. It brightens a shady bed, while to plant in mass-planting with foxgloves, harmonizes well in habit, and continues the season of such a bed for months after the foxgloves have done flowering. About 2 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Lactiflora caerulea is a most charming plant which grows 2 to 3 feet high and whose branching stem bears a loose panicle of dark lavender-blue, rather small flowers. A most delightful Bellflower. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, good and preferably moist. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds. Large plants this fall at 40 cts. each.

Medium, or Canterbury Bell, is a universal favorite, but it is biennial and does not flower the first year from seed. If you buy seed you will wait a full year for flowers, and the small plants that the florists sell are no better. Why not buy the splendid heavily rooted, full year-old plants that I sell and have your bloom at once? Sit., sun or in hot places, with an afternoon shade. Soil, any garden loam but if fairly rich and well tilled, very much finer results will be secured. Prop., seeds and plants. Pl., October to April. Strong one-year-old plants.

I have either the Single or the Cup and Saucer type in separate colors as follows: Blue, lilac, rose, white. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Also mixed colors. The Double or Cup and Saucer are called *Calycanthema*.

Persicifolia is the Peach-leaved Bellflower and one of the very best of all perennial plants. The foliage is mostly at the base and is handsome and an excellent soil for other plants. The clumps spread into broad masses, and the strong, erect stems, producing many large, bell-shaped flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet high, of clear blue or pure white, make a superb mass. Plant a foot to 16 inches apart in a well-worked soil, in sun or light shade. Let alone for two years, as the plants are quite impatient when disturbed and may fail to bloom, or may die if moved. I have both white and blue. Strong clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Persicifolia Moerheimei is the double white form, and a most excellent cut flower as well as fine in the garden. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Pyramidalis. The prince of all is the Chimney Bellflower. There are varieties which make compact plants 4 to 5 feet high, while others grow as high as 10 feet, with a perfect sheet of handsome flowers produced through months of the fall. These are very fine in a mass by themselves, or alternating with perennial larkspurs which they admirably supplement. Strong plants potted in spring make superb veranda or court ornaments, or household decoration on special occasions. They group well with hollyhocks also. Either blue or white, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Large plants of pyramidalis, blue or white, suitable for pots at 50 cts. each.

Dwarf and Low Growing Campanula for Pots, Rock Garden or Edges of Beds

Carpatica makes dense round clumps about a foot across with large and handsome open bells on slender stems. Either blue or white at 40 cts. each.

Fenestralis makes a little compact mound with light blue flowers borne above it. A very nice and rare little rock plant. 30 cts. each.

Isophylla is a very beautiful trailing plant known in England as Star of Bethlehem. An article in Garden Magazine and Home Builder alluding to it, brought me endless inquiries. About 2 to 3 inches in height, it trails to a foot or more across, and from midsummer has many large and beautiful flowers. The bell is short and broad. Very fine basket or rock plant or for the window-box out of doors. Rather a cool situation is preferable. Perfectly hardy in California, the Northwest, and from Washington south. Otherwise a winter protection is needed. I have very fine plants of the type of Isophylla in white at 50 cts. each, and of Isophylla var. Mayii in blue at 50 cts. each.

Laurii. This is the most outstanding new rock plant that has come to me this year. The foliage mass is very low, and from it rises single, erect stems 2 to 3 inches high, with large violet flowers. A gem. Rather cool treatment and light shade best. 50 cts. each.

Portenschlagiana is a low, tufted species, densely leafy, with many stems a few inches high and violet-blue flowers. For boxes or rockwork. Field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Also known as Campanula muralis bavarica.

Pusilla or caespitosa makes a very dense spreading clump of fine foliage. The flowers are many, carried on slender stems 4 to 6 inches high. Nodding little blue bells from June till October. 40 cts. each.

Rotundifolia grows to about a foot high with slender stems and lovely clear blue bells. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CELASTRUS scandens. See "Bittersweet," page 23.

CENTRANTHUS ruber is a most excellent plant which makes a compact, bushy clump of foliage 2 to 3 feet high and bears very many flowers borne well above the foliage in long succession. The colors vary from pale to deep red and there are white forms. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, any. Pl., fall to spring. Prop., seeds. Red shades. Mixed, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CERASTIUM tomentosum, or Mouse Ears, makes a dense mass of silvery foliage not over 4 inches high and often 2 feet across. The white flowers are produced in myriads in early summer and sparingly later. It withstands drouth wonderfully and for dry, sunny rockwork or banks, for carpeting dry spots, and for covering graves, is very useful. Fine for front of hardy borders. Sit., sunny and warm. Soil, any even, light soil. Prop., seeds or divisions. Pl., October to April. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR GARDEN PLANTING

CHRYSANTHEMUMS of the single-flowered sorts are most excellent hardy plants. Their beauty is both for cutting and in the wonderful profusion of single flowers in many colors, and in endless variations of quilling and shape of petals. Their culture is like that for the double ones, but as large flowers are no object, disbudding is unnecessary, and garden culture is the simplest. There are no better flowers to grow in profusion, to cut for all purposes, and to give away.

The treatment is the simplest possible. Plant in well-worked soil in April or May; place strong stakes not less than 4 feet high by them; cut tops off at a foot or so, to make the plants branch, and give ordinary garden care for the rest. They are fine to work into hardy borders to give liberal fall color.

Single Early Flowering Sorts

Aaron, bronze scarlet.

Annie Morgan, bronze red, yellow center.

Apricot, deep apricot.

Astarte, brassy amber.

Bishop Hemingland, quilled, scarlet maroon.

Diana, fine white, tinted pink.

Firebird, aster form, bright red.

Golden West, small golden yellow.

Lawson Scarlet, fine scarlet.

Little Barbee, large sprays, clear yellow.

Mrs. Francis H. Bergin, creamy white, rosy center.

Mrs. Chas. H. Stout, clear yellow.

Brodiæas are perfectly hardy anywhere and are not only splendid in the border, open woods, and rock garden, but they are among the best and most admired of cut flowers. A single umbel may last in water for a month.

Small Pompon and Button Sorts

Beth, maroon.

Cerise Pink, clear pink. Fine.

Gold Finch, gold shaded crimson.

Illona, rosy lavender.

Kadar, bronze red.

La Purite, pure white. Fine.

Nesco, white turning lavender.

All at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Six of one sort at dozen rate. One each of these 20 sorts for \$4.

CLINTONIA Andrewsiana is a noble woodland plant of the Lily family. The large basal leaves are glossy and deep green. Its panicles of red flowers are handsome and its deep purple fruit prolongs its beauty for months. It likes leaf mold and shade. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Fall delivery only.

COLUMBINES. See "Aquilegias," page 21.

CONVALLARIA majalis. See "Lily-of-the-Valley."

CONVOLVULUS mauritanicus. See "Rock Garden Plants." Very fine.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora is not the common annual Coreopsis, but a fine, strong-growing perennial. It produces a constant succession of rich yellow flowers, long-stemmed and splendid for cutting, through a long season. I doubt if there is a better yellow cut-flower. Easily grown, it is a flower for everyone's garden. Sit, sun. Soil, any, but if rich and well worked it will well repay the trouble. Prop., seeds or plants. Pl., September to June. Fine plants, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Coreopsis Perry, semi-double. See "Not Novelties."

COTYLEDONS (or Dudleyas as some botanists have it) are for Western North America, from Northwestern California south to Central America, what Sempervivums are for Southern Europe, and many people use the name Hen and Chickens for them. They have large rosettes of fleshy leaves and panicles of quite showy flowers. Natives of rocks and cliffs, they fit admirably into the rock garden and should be extensively used in the far South and California, but in the East can only be grown in the greenhouse. Botanists disagree as to name and I use as nearly the right ones as I can. I have many more species under observation here.

 \cdot Densiflora has round leaves about 8 inches long in a dense rosette and are powdered with white.

Farinosa makes a low, heavy rosette with yellow flowers. Two forms, one powdered with white and one green.

Farinosa, green foliaged var. Like other, but no powder.

Lanceolata, narrow leaves with a 12-inch stem of red flowers.

Laxa, broad reddish foliage and a tall panicle of red flowers.

Lurida, low with light green foliage and yellow flowers.

Plattiana has reddish foliage in a low rosette and showy inflorescence with both stems and flowers showing much coral red.

Pulverulenta makes a very large rosette of broad leaves heavily powdered with white powder.

Purpusii, narrow gray leaves, tinted red, in dense rosettes.

Septentrionalis is densely covered with a bluish white powder and is very handsome. All at 30 cts. each. Collection of 10 for \$2.50.

COWSLIPS. See "Primroses," page 57.

COWSLIPS. For American Cowslips see "Dodecatheon."

CRUCIANELLA stylosa, a pretty rock- and border-plant, makes low, delicate masses 6 inches or so in height, with pretty pink flowers. 40 cts. each.

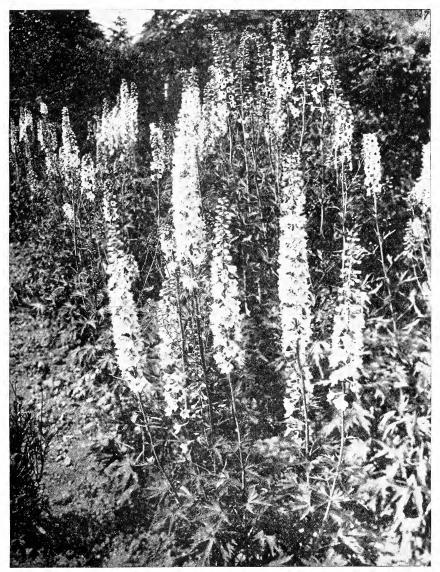
CYNOGLOSSUM grande is a Californian related to Anchusa, and is a very handsome plant especially happy in moderate shade. The basal leaves are large, and the many-flowered branching stems have forget-me-not-like flowers of a deep blue and with a white crest at center. A fine rock plant and good in the border. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. for heavy plants.

CYPRIPEDIUMS. See "Californian Catalog."

DAY LILIES. See "Hemerocallis."

DELPHINIUM GARDEN HYBRIDS AND RELATED SPECIES

DELPHINIUMS, or **Perennial Larkspurs**, are among the most popular of garden flowers. Look at the fine illustration below and picture to yourself grand masses 5 to 7 feet high, with the entire gamut of fine light, medium, and dark blues represented, together with deep sapphire and rich purple, all with centers as beautiful and varied. Any fine blue can be had among them and there are single and double varieties. Each spike has a long life of beauty in the garden, and if they are cut close to the ground when they wane, others follow in succession, with sometimes three crops a year. Wonderful for garden massing, they are also fine for cut-flowers. They have many places



Delphinium Hybrids

in the garden; singly or in groups in the border or along walks or drives; in large masses by themselves. Among open shrubbery plantings, or combined with, we will say, Campanula pyramidalis and C. persicifolia in separate groups, they are alike fine. Sit., sun or at most partial shade. Soil, any garden loam, but for the best results a rich, well-drained soil, a mulch of well-rotted manure, and liberal watering. Prop., seeds which do not flower fully till the second year. Pl., October to April. Plant in pots till later. Delphiniums are lime lovers and some experience in the East points to the fact that a dressing of lime will ward off the disease prevalent in some sections. There are many named sorts in Europe, but I, as well as most American dealers, have found them unsatisfactory to handle. During the last few years a great deal of attention has been given to the improvement of these noble plants—both in England and in this country—by a number of specialists. The Wrexham Strain, a race of giants, was originated by an English amateur and its blood has given size.

One who knew the best *Delphiniums* of twenty years ago would hardly know the best of today. I am not a plant breeder, but aim to watch for and secure the very best. I have now as good as can be had.

Belladonna grandiflora is both one of the most beautiful and also one of the most useful of plants for cut-flowers. As it seeds but little, if at all, the plants go on flowering throughout the season. In color it is a light turqoise-blue which is much lighter than sky-blue. Every order should contain this fine plant. *Prop.*, divisions. Fine 2-year-old plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Bellamosum is like the last, but a deep sky-blue. Price as last.

Belladonna Fanny Stormonth is a most lovely variation with both light and dark blues mixed. Quite superior to type. Strong plants at 50 cts.; good at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Chinense is rather dwarf, say 2 feet, and free flowering, making a fine low mass with many stems. I have both white and blue sorts at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Chinenses Tom Thumb only grows to about eight inches and makes a wonderful little mound of deep blue. 30 cts.

Cashmerianum, 10 to 18 inches high with foliage like the hybrids. Flowers deep blue and very fine. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Vanderbilt's Best are from selected seed from that breeder. Measurements this summer showed many flowers much larger than a dollar. In the finest colors of the species. Strong two-year plants. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Wrexham Strain, as improved by a prominent breeder, also has very large flowers. Colors unusually fine. Strong two-year plants. Great value at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Other Delphiniums

There is a large group of Western American *Delphiniums* of much beauty including the two scarlet ones. These all have the same habits. They start early and flower abundantly in early summer, then die down just as *Ranunculus* does. The roots become perfectly chip dry and so remain until fall moisture starts them.

If these dry roots are kept dry they will remain perfectly dormant a very long time. A wonderful bed of *D. cardinale* now just coming into flower were so dry that they were hard to handle without breaking in April of this year. In the East I think that these *Delphiniums* should be dug and stored dry for early spring planting.

DELPHINIUM Cardinale of Southern California grows from 3 to 7 feet high with scarlet flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Columbianum is rather like *Menziezii*, low and compact, with large flowers of a deep blue. A very lovely little plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lake County grows from 1½ to 3 feet high with erect stem and light blue flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Menziezii is a little gem about 6 inches high with bushy habit and deep blue flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

You may want a good book on general gardening subjects. Such a book is "Home Flower Growing," by Volz, which I can supply you for \$3.50, postpaid.

Nudicaule grows from 1 to 3 feet high with very handsome foliage. It loves a slightly shaded situation with loose soil, and as it is often in rocky ledges here is a perfect rock plant of decided beauty. Pl., October to April, but fall is best. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Variegatum grows from 8 to 12 inches high, is erect with beautful deep blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

All of this class are fine rock plants with the exception of D. cardinale, which is too tall.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

The Pinks are very much varied. I have nearly fifty species here varying from tiny plants two inches high to those that grow to two and a half feet.

The genus includes not only Pinks proper and Carnations, but also Sweet Williams, Rock Pinks in numbers, and a new class with small bunches of flowers on long slender stems.

I have nothing to say about the culture of Carnations, for that is a thing by itself. Sweet Williams thrive in any garden loam in sun.

The Rock Pinks will grow in any loamy soil from moist to decidedly dry and hot. There is but one exception to this, and that is the exquisite Dianthus Alpinus.

I am going to classify the Rock Pinks according to best use.

For Moist, Cool Conditions in Border or Rock Garden

DIANTHUS Alpinus grows not over 2 inches high with large rose-colored flowers. A perfect beauty. 50 cts. each. Must have moist soil.

For Ordinary Garden Use or Rockwork

For ordinary garden use or rockwork, from moist to dry and hot. Most of them will grow through a Californian summer waterless for three to four months and do well.

Arenarius makes a compact low blue mass with white fringed flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Caesius makes a broad blue mass of handsome foliage a foot across and less than 2 inches high. Soft pink flowers. A good edging plant. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Caucasicus or Cruentus belong to a novel race of Pinks. They have good basal foliage and tall slender stems tipped with close clusters of flowers in shades of red or crimson. 20 ets. each, \$2 per doz.

Deltoides Brilliant makes a flat spreading mat not very dense while very many bright red flowers are borne on stems 3 to 4 inches high. A very fine species. I would not give it a very dry situation. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Deltoides Major Sterne is a new form with dark foliage and darker crimson flowers. 25 ets. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Graniticus is close to *Deltoides* but flowers the earliest of any Pink and throughout the season. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Knapii grows to a foot or so high with fine light yellow flowers. Quite a novelty. 30 cts. each.

Latifolius Atrococcineum is the so-called Everblooming Sweet William, although the flowers are not borne in close heads, but are few and loose. A fine thing. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Low Rose. I wish I knew its name, for it is one of my very best. Dense masses of blue foliage about 1½ inches high and many soft, rose-colored flowers on stems about 3 to 4 inches long. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

I have grown thousands of plants from all parts of the world and I have yet to see a flower more delicately beautiful than an umbel of *Brodiæas*. A special collection of one hundred bulbs in five species, each named, for \$3.50.

Mrs. Sinkins is one of old-fashioned Garden Pinks, rather of the Carnation type. It is double with white ground and reddish tipped. 30 cts. each.

Neglectus. One of the most beautiful of Alpine Pinks. A low cushion an inch to two inches high with slender stems and very fine salmon pink or salmon rose flowers. 30 cts. each.

New Pink is another fine cushion with blue foliage; 3 inches high, and fine light pink flowers which are very fragrant. Another superfine Rock or Wall Pink. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Paucicalyx makes a strong clump with many large soft pink flowers, much cut and beautiful. 25°cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Prichardii is one of the most dwarfed of all; rather open little clumps with rose-pink flowers, 30 cts. each.

Plumarius are the Pheasant's-Eye Pinks. Really very good rock plants. They are the best of garden subjects and especially good for edgings to borders. Foliage good. Flowers handsome and very fragrant and very hardy. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Good, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SWEET WILLIAMS have flowers borne in dense heads. Fine garden flowers.

Holborn Glory is a mixture of all colors. 15 ets. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Nigrescens have both foliage and flowers in rich dark maroon. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Pink Beauty is watermelon pink. 15 cts. each. \$1.50 per doz.

DICENTRA spectabilis is the Bleeding-Heart of old gardens and a very handsome plant. It grows 1 to 2 feet in height, with graceful branches, fernlike foliage, and a long raceme of heart-shaped, rosy pink flowers, pendent below. It is an excellent plant for winter forcing. It thrives in a shaded position, but in the well-planned fern-bed where an exquisite combination of contrasting ferns, mingled with *Heucheras* and similar shade-loving plants, is completed by a soft, solid ground-cover, it is most charming. Sit., shade to deep shade. Soil, any loam. Prop., divisions. Pl., October to March. Strong roots, 80 cts. each. See back cover for fine picture.

Eximia, one of the East American species, has unusually fine and lasting foliage, and whether in sun or shade flowers through a long period in spring and summer. The flowers are dark rose. 40 cts. each.

Formosa is the Western Dutchman's Breeches. It is most beautiful in its feathery foliage and makes a fine ground-cover. Sit., shade to heavy shade. Soil, loose and preferably with mold. It spreads by underground runners to make very handsome colonies. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

DIGITALIS. See "Foxgloves," on page 35.

DODECATHEONS. See "Not Novelties."

DORONICUM Clusii, or Fleabane, is a plant that, either in the garden or as a cut flower, is greatly admired. With light yellow flowers nearly as large as the Shasta Daisies, and blooming very early and for a long season, it is invaluable for cutting, while a bold mass in light shade is most attractive. It will stand neglect, yet most liberally repays care. A well-worked, rich soil, in light shade, best develops its beauty. The leaves are on the ground, and the slender stems 2 feet or more in height. For massing, plant a foot apart each way. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

EPIMEDIUM alpinum. What the *Vancouverias* are for Western Coast regions, the *Epimediums* are for Europe. They have most beautiful, shining pinnated leaves on stiff stems a foot or so high, and by spreading by underground runners slowly make very fine colonies wonderfully fitted as companions to ferns on the shady side. The flowers are creamy and pretty. It is too bad that the many fine species cannot be had in the United States. *Sit.*, cool or shade to very shady places. *Soil*, any not wet. *Pl.*, fall or early spring. *Prop.*, divisions. 50 cts. each.

A most interesting book on rock gardens is "Rock Garden and Alpine Plants," by Henri Correvon, the noted Swiss authority. Packed full of lists of rare plants with reliable notes on their culture. \$6 postpaid.

EREMURUS. See "Not Novelties."

ERIGERONS are closely related to the *Michaelmas Daisy* type of Asters, but are not so tall, and have many very slender rays to the flowers. The most dainty of the Aster group of flowers. All like sun or light shade, a loamy soil, and if tending to rather moist, the better. *Pl.*, fall or spring. *Prop.*, divisions.

Speciosus grows to 2 feet, flowers freely with lovely soft pinkish-lavender to blue-lavender flowers an inch and a half across. While the plant thrives in a moist, sunny place the flowers are apt to fade in hot sun and an east exposure or light shade is better. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

The Quakeress is a fine light pink form which has a very long flowering period in summer. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Aurantiacus in rich orange. Fine. See "Not Novelties."



Doronicum Clusii, fine in either sun or shade

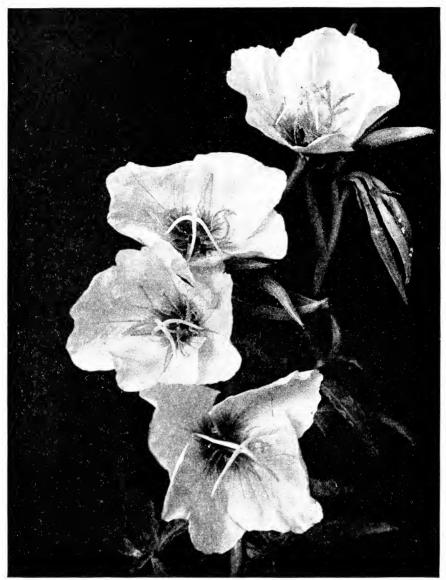
ERYNGIUMS, or **Sea Hollies**, have their charm in their tall panicled stems, with eventually both leaves and thistlelike heads a steely blue. Long lasting in the garden and an everlasting of merit. Very hardy. Culture: *Sit.*, sun or light shade. *Soil*, any garden loam, but if rather moist they are finer. *Pl.*, fall to spring. *Prop.*, seeds.

Amethystinum is a distinguished-looking plant. The lower leaves are about a foot long, finely cut, a glaucous green, and when in bloom leaves and bracts and flowers are of a steely blue. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Planum is, when well grown, 2 to 4 feet high, much branched with many small heads. It does not always turn the steely blue and at first both leaves and flowers are greenish. I have seedling from an unusually fine blue form. They are just coming into flower (July 1) and all so far have come fine. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

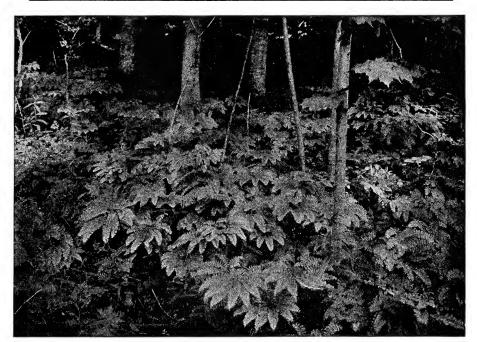
ERYSIMUM pulchellum forms dense mats with nice light yellow flowers. Excellent for dry rock gardens. 30 cts. each.

EUPATORIUM coelestinum grows to 18 inches high, forms a fine mass, and bears many panicles of flossy light blue flowers. Coming late in the season it is most welcome and is very beautiful. It likes moisture and sun. Divide to small sections every year. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Oenothera Speciosa

EVENING PRIMROSES are Oenotheras, and are too seldom seen in our gardens, for with their habit of opening the flowers in the evening and closing before midday an added charm is given them. They like hot climates and loose, warm soils, although any garden soil will do. A pretty idea is to use them in combination with morning glories, Daturas and Nicotianas for morning and evening effects. The Oenotheras flower profusely and when used in the combination noted are peculiarly desirable in our Western gardens. They should be planted freely because of the interest that is always occasioned by evening-flowering plants, as well as for the delicate texture and beauty of the flowers. In cool weather the flowers last all day. I hope more Western gardeners will know these plants.



Adiantum pedatum, Five-Finger Ferns

Caespitosa. This is a very handsome pure white species which has clusters of leaves at the ground and single flowers rising therefrom on slender stems. The clumps increase and spread by underground runners and form fine colonies. 30 cts. each.

Childsii is a form of the Mexican Primrose. It forms close colonies and produces clear pink flowers in great profusion. It does not fade in sunlight and continues for a long period. It is a most delightful plant, and is especially good for hot climates. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Fruticosa is a fine perennial, making a bushlike growth from 1 to 3 feet high, and bearing, for a long while in summer, a profusion of large, bright lemon-colored flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Lamarckiana is that tall, strong, and much-branched sort with great yellow flowers. It does well under hard conditions and responds wonderfully to good culture. Fine for the hot interior. Fine flowering plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Missouriensis is a first-class plant of great beauty. Many leafy stems come from a woody base and produce flowers of the most delightful soft lemon color, for a long time. A single plant is a foot high by 1½ feet across. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rosea has bright rose-colored flowers which last well through the day. Stems a foot or so high. Drouth resistant. 25 cts. each.

Speciosa, when well-grown, is 2 feet high with a branching, many-flowered stem, producing pure white flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across in great profusion. Colonies are

"About eighteen years ago I obtained some Camassias from you which have flourished in spite of the fact that for nearly ten years my home was away from Kentucky and they received very little attention."

Greencastle, Pa.: "The plants I received from you last spring were packed so well that they arrived in better condition than some of the same plants from New Jersey.

formed by underground stems and a well-established group is most lovely. The flowers fade to pink by midday. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Speciosa, Bright Rose, was offered last year and I still more heartily indorse it this year. The flowers last several days and are a very fine color. The stems are about 8 inches high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

FELICIA petiolata (Agathea rosea) is a most desirable trailing plant with pink daisylike flowers. Planted on a wall it will hang down from 2 to 4 feet and it flowers almost continuously. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

FERNS

I am not a Fern specialist, but herein offer the best of the easily grown Pacific Coast Ferns suitable for ordinary garden culture in shaded places.

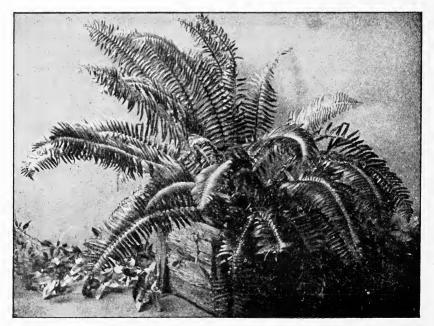
ADIANTUM pedatum, the Five-Finger Fern. A most beautiful Fern, satisfactory as a pot-plant if the caution above is noted. 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 each; \$2.50, \$5, and \$10 per doz.

ASPIDIUM munitum. The dark green Sword Fern of the coast region. The illustration shows its fine habit well. A most satisfactory Fern, either outside or in boxes. May be planted in rustic vases with splendid effect. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each, and very large plants at \$1 each.

Aculeatum lobatum. In my opinion our handsomest large Fern. The large fronds are finely cut and graceful. 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 each.

Rigidum. One of the Sword Ferns with light-colored fronds. The large Fern so much used by florists in floral pieces in California. Very satisfactory and will do well in dry places. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

ASPLENIUM filix-foemina is the Lady Fern, and I consider the two forms that I offer of this among the very best of our native Ferns. It is a large Fern and the fronds may rise to 4 feet in height. It likes moisture and shade, and the fronds are



Aspidium munitum

of the most pleasing green and very fragrant. They die to the ground in the winter, but make an astonishingly rapid growth in the early spring. I especially recommend planting this with other Ferns liberally in new beds, for they grow almost as well the first year as afterward, and keep the bed attractive while slower Ferns are establishing themselves. Very large plants, \$1 each. Good plants, 50 cts. each, and very satisfactory small plants at 25 cts. each. Special rates on quantities.

Filix-foemina cyclorum is a synonym for the Asplenium spinulosum of my last catalog. It is an evergreen. A most useful Fern. Price as above.

PTERIS. The Brake. A very common Fern, yet one of the best in a garden. It grows well and is most graceful and restful, especially the new fronds early in the season. Makes a vigorous growth from 2 to 6 feet high. 25 cts. each.

WOODWARDIA radicans. The great Chain Fern of California. Grows as high as 12 feet. Splendid in cultivation. Large plants, 50 cts. and \$1 each. Special rates on quantities of all ferns on application.

FOX GLOVES (Digitalis) make a strong and most effective massing in the garden when in bloom. Stems 4 to 6 feet in height bear great, dense flower-spikes of large, richly spotted, mitten-shaped flowers. Usual colors white or rose. They are good wherever placed, either in the hardy border or in masses by themselves. Their culture is very easy. They are biennials coming from seed one year, flowering and, as a rule, dying the next. Plant about 18 inches apart each way, and in the fall put new seedlings between the old plants. In this way the bed can be maintained. A most successful method of filling the gap in the garden when Foxgloves wane is to have plants of Scabiosa ready by sowing in April. They will give fine bloom in August to October. A good strain in white and mixed. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

FUNKIAS. See "Hosta."

GAILLARDIAS are among the brightest, hardiest, and most easily grown hardy plants. Indeed you don't have to grow them, for they grow with or without care, and flower most profusely throughout the season from June on, and in California practically the entire year. Their colors are very showy. A center of dark reddish brown, then successive circles of scarlet or crimson finished with a border of yellow. Some are yellow throughout. They are excellent for cut flowers. Sit., sun, and the warmer the better. Soil, any. Pl., October to April, or even later, if potted plants can be secured. I offer good strong plants, sure to give quick bloom. Kelways strain is good, 15 ets. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Crimson Glow shows much crimson in center of the flower. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Portola bears flowers of great size on long stems. The rays are broad, somewhat doubled, and of rich bright crimson tipped with yellow. By far the best of all Gaillardias. It was introduced fully ten years ago, yet propagators have never been able to keep up with the insistent demand for it. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Sanguinea grandifiora is one of the most brilliant strains I have seen. There is only a rim of yellow around a brilliant crimson center. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GAURA Lindheimeri is a most hardy plant, with strong, leafy stems growing from 3 to 4 feet in height, bearing a very large number of white flowers, flushed with pink, throughout a long season. They make a most excellent background for such tall plants as perennial Phlox, Michaelmas Daisies, or anything of that habit. No plant stands heat or drouth better, and after the first season the Gaura will live through the California summer with ease if necessary. It is especially adapted to the hotter sections, although it thrives in the coastal regions. Sit., full sun or light shade. Prop., seeds or divisions. Pl., winter. Flowers second year from seed. Any soil will do. Especially sun-loving and drouth-resisting.

A lovely combination is to plant *Gaura* in front of Hollyhocks with a few plants of *Salvia farinacea* mingled with the *Gaura*. The flowering seasons supplement admirably. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Coccinea grows about a foot high and spreads, making dense colonies. The pretty flowers are pinkish. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw, is one of the best hardy plants lately introduced. Its foliage suggests the strawberry, and the flower is like a large brilliant red strawberry flower. Flowers are borne in abundance on tall branching stems. Sit., sun, or better, light shade. Soil, any garden loam, but it is an excellent rock plant. Prop., seeds. Pl., October to March. Flowers second season. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GLAUCIUM flavum tricolor is the Horned Poppy. A most satisfactory cut flower; it is very artistic, the buds opening in water and the blooms lasting a long time.

Glauciums are amongst the best of drouth resistants. Here at "The Terraces" they naturalize on my dry, unwatered slopes.

Give them perfect drainage, a warm situation, and loose soil, and get their best growth. See "Poppies."

GOLDENRODS have many species, all interesting. Solidago canadensis is an excellent sort growing to 5 feet, with large panicles of golden flowers in late summer and fall. Plant in fall or winter, 18 inches apart, and thin to single shoots every winter. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Golden Wings, is the finest of all Goldenrods, with immense panicles throughout midsummer. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

GRASSES. In my garden there is a fine-leaved evergreen grass growing about a foot high that makes the finest and most decorative clumps for water gardens or moist spots that I have ever seen. 50 cts. each.

GYPSOPHILA acutifolia is a valuable strong-growing plant which branches widely and grows to 3 feet. The many tiny white flowers are flushed pink and make an attractive mass. Flowers in midsummer. It is excellent for bouquet greens. Sit., sun. Soil, a loose, well-worked loam. Pl., October to March. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Paniculata forms a filmy mass 2 to 3 feet high and as much through, consisting of light green foliage and innumerable tiny white flowers. The plant is charming and the stems are valuable for bouquet greens. They are everlasting. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Paniculata flore-pleno is a truly wonderfully pretty thing in bloom. Like the preceding, but the little flowers are double and make a mass as white as a snowball. Superior for cutting and winter bouquets. These were originally propagated by grafting. It is now necessary to grow from seeds. About 80 per cent of the seedlings come double. We do not guarantee any individual plant being double. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

"Bristol Fairy." See page 4.

In Repens monstrosa I offer one of the best flat-growing plants that I know. They make compact masses a foot or more across and the small white flowers fairly cover the plants. Foliage always good. Excellent for rockwork, walls, or edgings, making a perfect carpet of green. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HELENIUM Hoopesii is 1 to 3 feet high with smooth leaves and the large single yellow flowers borne on long stems. A fine cut flower. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Riverton Gem is a tall, strong-growing plant related to the sunflower. It attains a height of 4 feet and in fall bears a great number of old-gold flowers which turn to wallflower-red. A great favorite in the East for abundant fall flowering. Sit., sun. Soil, any garden loam, but if rich and moist, larger plants will be produced. Prop., divisions. Pl., October to April. Perfectly hardy anywhere in the United States. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dos.

Rubrum. Like the last but with deep red flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HELIANTHUS. See "Sunflowers."

HELIANTHEMUMS, or Sun Roses, are low-spreading evergreen plants which for months in summer are almost hidden by their dainty flowers which are usually single and resemble little roses. We have nothing prettier in their class, and they are hardy, long-lived, and easily grown. In colors they give wide choice, as they vary from

white to rose and red. They are drouth-resisting, but respond wonderfully to rich soil and care and are lime-lovers. I have a single plant, 5 feet across, which is a sight to be remembered when at its best. For sunny rockwork, the front of the border, banks, or the top of a wall, they are good. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, any, but light preferred. Prop., from cuttings. Pl., from September to April. I offer the following fine colors: Cream, creamy yellow, yellow, single red, cerise pink, white, at 30 cts. each. Double red at 40 cts. each. An excellent mixture at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Apenninum roseum (H. Rhodanthe carneum). This lovely rock rose has leaves hoary with fine silky hairs and a most lovely flower which can perhaps be best described as between rose and salmon rose. 40 cts. each.

Apricot is what its name suggests-a handsome apricot. 40 cts. each.

HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana. A dwarf, bushy plant attaining a height of 2 to 3 feet and a spread of 3 to 4 feet. In autumn this plant produces great quantities of deep yellow flowers, quite valuable for cutting. It is good for dry locations. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS, or Lemon Lilies, have an abundance of grasslike, graceful foliage and funnel-shaped lilylike flowers of large size, borne on many-flowered stems during a long season. In bloom they much resemble some of the tiger lilies. Perfectly hardy throughout the North and East, they are easily grown in any garden soil, while especially happy in loamy soil about a pond or a streamside. Instead of bulbs they have thick, fleshy, fibrous roots. Sit., sun or light shade, the latter preferable. Soil, any garden soil, moist and loamy preferable. Prop., divisions reset about fourth year. Pl., October to April. A spike cut today had eight flowers, 5 inches across and 4 inches long.

Aurantiaca, height 2½ feet, midseason, rich orange, exceptionally fine. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Aureole grows to 3 feet and is orange with crimson tint. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Baroni has a fine large soft yellow flower approaching Calypso in size. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Calypso, one of Burbank's best flower productions, will grow at best to 3 feet with clear lemon flowers and large revolute petals. I think it is the very best of the yellow Day Lilies. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Dr. Regel, early and rich orange yellow. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Dumourtierii, 11/2 to 2 feet. Orange. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Flava, or Lemon Lily, is about 2 feet high, with fine very fragrant lemon-yellow blossoms. Early (June 1 here). 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Florham. A large trumpet-shaped flower of rich golden yellow color. Plants grow 3 to 4 feet high at their best. July. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Fulva has large bronzy red flowers, very striking. It is 3 to 4 feet high. Flowering fully here July 1, earlier about San Francisco. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Gold Dust. 2 to 3 feet. Bright yellow buds and back of petals bronze-gold. May-June. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Kwanso, Double. Like fulva in color but double and the flowers last longer than any single sort of Day Lily. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Luteola, midseason, height 2 feet, orange. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Middendorffii. To 11/2 feet. Lemon-yellow. Early, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sovereign, 18 inches, midseason, rich orange. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Thunbergii is a Lemon Lily almost exactly like *flava*, but flowering about six weeks later, so that *flava* is gone before *Thunbergii* comes in. Just as sweet-scented. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Hemerocallis Collection. My selection of ten strong plants in ten varieties, each named, for \$3 postpaid.



Hemerocallis Flava

HEUCHERAS have beautiful heart-shaped leaves which form a low clump 6 to 8 inches high, always beautiful and evergreen. Some have especially finely colored spring foliage, while all take on a rich winter coloring. Above this pretty mass of foliage, slender, many-flowered scapes bear small flowers in a panicled filmy mass of most delicate coloring. Very hardy and drouth-resisting. There are no finer plants for the shaded rockwork, for shaded beds, or to blend with ferns and make a good ground covering. Sit., shade or cool places in the sun. Soil, any, but loose is better and good drainage a necessity. Prop., divisions. Pl., October to April.

Americana is especially lovely in its new foliage which is highly colored. A large-leaved, handsome plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Heuchera brizoides-gracillima seedlings. Sanguinea has low compact panicles, but these lovely hybrids are taller and loosely branched, and make lovely spraylike masses of flowers. From white to deep rose. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Micrantha is a California Alum Root with beautiful foliage, richly colored in winter. Many small white flowers in panicles. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Rubescens. The stems spread horizontally and root at the joints, making a broad, flat carpet. Above this the slender panicles rise with very pretty pinkish flowers. As in this species, it is the calyx rather than the corolla that is colored. The flowers are much like everlastings and retain their beauty for a long time. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Sanguinea (Coral Bells; Crimson Bells). Low-growing plants with sprays of coral-red flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HOLLYHOCKS will withstand the hardest conditions, and even utter neglect, yet give a beautiful display of flowers in the most uncared-for garden, while with good soil, tillage, and water, they repay with wonderful color masses hardly to be obtained

[&]quot;If your plants are anything like your catalog they must be well worth while. The catalog is the most explicit one that I have ever read."

with any other garden flower. What other plant has so many clear, lovely colors or so stately a habit? They can hardly be placed amiss. In single plants or in groups against walls or buildings, in groups at the rear of the hardy border, interspersed with low shrubbery, or in bold masses along drives or walks they are alike effective. Then, too, they are treasures in the newly planted garden when the trees and shrubs are small and the general effect too bare of foliage and color. My fine plants will give the fullest effect the first year and can be planted liberally to beautify and soften, to give color and to hide unsightly places until the trees and shrubs fulfill their purpose. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, any garden soil, but rich, well-drained soil will pay. Prop., seeds, which will not do much the first year, or plants. Pl., October to April, but the earlier planting will do better. For massing, plant 18 inches apart each way. If they are planted, say 15 inches apart each way, and the flowering stalks of alternate plants cut when a foot or so high, the mass will be fine for the entire season, as new stalks will be produced—sometimes three crops. I have strong flowering plants in doubles in following colors: Crimson, exquisite, flesh, golden yellow, golden yellow with aurora, Newport pink, peachblossom, sulphur-yellow, white and maroon. All at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. All doubles. Mixture containing fine assortment, same price.

No less than 6 of any one color at the dozen rate. East of the Rocky Mountains add 25 cts. per doz. for postage.

HOSTA or Funkias are called Day Lilies or Plantain Lilies. Unlike the true Day Lilies, the *Hemerocallis*, they have large ovate leaves more like Calla leaves and graceful stems with nodding tubular flowers of good size. I find that here in California they must have a cool situation, a good rich loamy soil, and at least light shade. So placed, they are fine plants.

Caerulea grows 11/2 to 3 feet high, with blue flowers.

Subcordata grandiflora has large pure white, fragrant flowers and is very handsome. Either at 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

HYPERICUM Repens. See "Rock Plants."

IBERIS gibraltarica is a Perennial Candytuft of great value in California, where it is one of the best winter or very early spring bloomers. It is an evergreen, and makes low mats a foot or more across which in season are densely covered with clusters of white flowers richly tinted rose-lavender. After flowering it can be dried off and will survive our hot, dry summers without watering, even on open, rocky ledges. Fine for the front of the border and one of the best rock plants. Where dry places are to be beautified, it can be planted in the fall and will survive the hot summer. Fine plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Little Gem. A very compact, almost white early sort. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GERMAN IRIS

GERMAN IRISES, popularly known as Flag Lilies and Fleur-de-Lis, are hardy plants whose value in the garden cannot be overestimated. Easily grown, free-flowering, drouth-resisting, and many of them fine for cut-flowers, they fit into many portions of the garden most admirably. If they receive little or no care, they still respond with fine flowers, while, if they are treated as such noble plants should be treated, they are simply indescribably beautiful. They have been greatly improved and wonderfully varied of late years and I can offer everything from little plants a few inches high to giants 4 to 5 feet high, in all shades of color.

Culture. Plant in sun or light shade from August to March; the best time is fall. The soil may be light or heavy, sandy or rocky, if fairly well enriched, but the best results will be had on a good loam with old manure dressing as a winter or summer mulch. Lift and divide in early fall every three or four years. Use only the most vigorous sections, pulling the mat of rhizomes to pieces to get them. Plant 15 to 20 inches apart.

Wellesley Hills, Mass.: "Vancouveria hexandra is perfectly hardy here and spreads rapidly in the shade."

Garden Arrangement. The worst possible way to use them is as a permanent edging to a mixed border, for after flowering they lack interest and leave an ugly place. Strong clumps, say of six or more, from 3 to 6 feet from the walk, are good and give fine flowering masses in season. If they are reset every second year, Gladioli can be alternated and do well.

The best of all plans is to choose some bed a little out of the garden center and use Irises alone. Such a border can be planted with successive groups of different heights and flowering seasons and will be a thing of beauty for a long period and can then be dried off until fall.

Do not use Japanese Irises with German Irises, as the cultural conditions are different, but the Spanish, English, Oriental, and Sibirica varieties will blend admirably in such an Iris garden.

The midwinter-flowering *Iris stylosa* will blend well in this scheme, as it, too, takes a summer rest, and all of our California Irises can be used. If some of the rarer, late, winter-flowering Irises were used, a bed would flower from November till July.

Quality of Stock. My stock of these is superfine and cannot be excelled. Of course they are divided into so-called single crowns, but in many cases there are two or three strong crowns of most vigorous quality connected. They are always taken fresh from the ground and shipped in moist sphagnum moss.

For many years there were wonderful improvements made in these Irises, first by English, French, and German breeders, and later by American. I think it safe to say that the general level of a set of fine Irises was raised 200 to 300 per cent in this period.

Iris breeders are still putting out very many new sorts, but so high is the standard of the sorts already introduced that it is no easy thing to produce any really distinct and valuable new sorts.

I have seen many new sorts this year, grown some, and as a final verdict am adding very few of them to my collection.

It is undoubtedly time to drop very many sorts good enough in their day and to most carefully select the really worth-while ones, and I am doing just that thing. In the following set there are no poor sorts and few closely similar.

In doing this I am discarding many named Irises better than those in the average popular catalog. If you want these very fair Irises cheap, buy my collections at the end of the named list. They are real value.

Albert Victor (Barr). Height, 40 inches. One of the best *Pallida Dalmaticas*. S. soft blue; F. lavender-purple. Very stout and erect. 25 cts. each.

Albicans is an early pure white, and for that reason valuable. 35 cts. each.

Alcazar (Vilmorin). Height, 3 to 4 feet. A superb giant in flower which every garden should have. S. light bluish violet; F. deep purple, with bronzed veined throat. 35 ets. each.

Ambassadeur (Vilmorin). One of the very highest. Height, 3 to 4 feet. Very stout, with violet flowers of great size and very broad petals. \$1 each.

Archeveque (Vilmorin). Deep reddish violet, with S. purple-violet. A fine sort. 25 cts. each.

Ballerine (Vilmorin). S. light violet-blue, broad and wavy at margins; F. a little deeper in color. A splendid stout form. \$1 each.

Caterina (Foster). Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. S. clear medium blue; F. lilac. Giant flowers on a stout, branching stem. Rated one of the finest of Irises. 30 cts. each.

Cluny (Vilmorin). Height, 40 inches. S. soft lilac-blue; F. a little darker. To me one of the finest of the clear blue sorts. 30 cts. each.

Conquistador, a seedling of Juniata on Mesopotamica, is a giant among Iris, deep mauve to light blue, \$1.50 each.

Crusader (Foster). Height, 3½ feet. A strong-growing plant with large, broadpetaled flowers of a pure intense blue. Considered superfine. 75 cts. each.

Dalila (Denis). S. palest flesh; F. rich red-purple; striking. 35 cts. each.

Brodiæas are splendid subjects either for the rock garden or for the open border or in open woods. Perfectly hardy anywhere and greatly admired wherever seen.

Dejazet (Vilmorin). S. bronze-rose; F. reddish violet, shaded brown; rather dwarf with large flowers. 50 cts. each.

Dr. Bernice (Barr). Height, 2 feet. S. coppery rose; F. crimson. Among a host of new Irises this still stands as most excellent. 25 cts. each.

Dream (Sturtevant). A soft pink Pallida, 3 feet high. This is one of three or four best pinks ever brought out. 50 cts. each.

Edouard Michel (Verdier). S. broad and frilled; F. wide and a deep wine-red. Tall spikes, finely held, and of good shape. Handsome but a poor doer. 30 cts. each.

E. L. Crandal. Height, 18 inches; S. pure white; F. white bordered blue at base. Very pretty. 35 cts. each.

Eldorado (Vilmorin). S. yellowish bronze, shaded with heliotrope; F. bright violetpurple, touched down the sides with bronze-yellow. Very distinct. I notice that in mass it never fails to catch the eye of the visitor to my gardens. 25 cts. each.

Fairy (Kennicott). Height, 2 feet. White, delicately bordered and suffused with soft blue. Good. 25 cts. each.

Georgia (Farr). Is of a uniform cattleya pink. While rather a small flower, it has an intensity of color that makes it unusual. 75 cts. each.

Goldcrest (Dykes). Height, 2½ feet. Flowers bright violet-blue—a clear, fine color. The conspicuous yellow beard gives the variety its name. 50 cts. each.

Gules (Bliss). Height, 3 feet. F. rich pansy-violet; S. pale lilac, shot with red. Branching habit. A fine sort. Unusually good. \$1 each.

Her Majesty (Perry). Height, 30 inches. S. lovely rose-pink; F. bright crimson, tinged darker. A good rose-pink. 25 cts. each.

Iris King. S. rich golden yellow; F. velvety crimson, margined gold. A very brilliant flower. 30 cts. each.

Isoline (Vilmorin). S. lilac-pink; F. purplish old-rose, golden at the throat and yellow bearded. One of the most lovely of all Irises. 30 cts. each.

Jeanne d'Arc is fine Plicata. White margined blue lavender. 25 cts. each.

Juniata (Farr). Height, 4 feet. One of the tallest and the best of the *Plicata* varieties. Clear blue, large, and fragrant flowers. 30 cts. each.

Kashmir White (Foster). Height, 4 feet. Accounted by experts to be the finest of all whites. Strong stems, with as many as six large flowers. 50 cts. each.

Knysna (Bliss). Deep yellow and velvety red-brown. Good growers. 35 cts. each.

Lady Foster (Foster). Height, 3½ feet. S. pale blue; F. light bluish violet, throat veined old-gold. In the West it is one of the best and strongest tall blues. 50 cts. each.

Lent A. Williamson. Lavender and velvety pansy-violet blended with yellow toward the center. Massive in flower and stem and one of the finest Irises ever brought out. 50 cts. each.

Lohengrin (Goos & Koenemann.) Height, 30 inches. A beautiful shade of cattleya rose throughout. Still one of the best in pinkish lavender. I would not be without it. 35 cts. each.

Lord of June. 3 to 4 feet. S. pale lavender-blue; F. deep analine-blue. A very large, handsome Iris, and one of the best European introductions. 75 cts. each.

Loreley. S. light yellow; F. brownish violet. 25 cts. each.

Madame Durrand (Denis). S. tawny buff; F. rich creamy yellow shaded to buff, the lower half overlaid with mauve. A large beautiful Iris in strong demand, although not new. \$2.50 each.

Mady Carriere (Millet). 3 feet. Its color is a blend of grayish violet with grayish lavender standards. S. flushed amber-yellow; F. lobelia violet. One of those all but indescribable soft colorings like Afterglow. \$1 each.

Magnifica (Vilmorin). S. light violet-blue; F. very long and drooping, of a deep reddish violet, reticulated brown; yellow beard. Magnifica is one of the most notable Irises up to this time and one of the largest flowered. 75 cts. each.

Mauvine (Dean). S. mauve; F. a few shades darker, of same color. Tall and free flowering. 35 cts. each.

Medrano (Vilmorin). S. reddish copper; F. darker crimson-purple, almost black in parts. A fine strong variety, striking in bloom. Flowers several times a year here. 75 cts. each.

Mile. Schwartz (Denis). A tall, handsome, pale mauve Iris with large flowers and exceptional merit. \$1 each.

Mme. Bouillet. Cream-flushed yellow with minute dots of carmine. 35 cts. each.

Mme. Chobaut (Denis 1916). Height, 3 feet. A *Plicata* with a clean contrast of deep purplish vinaceous and Prussian-red marking on pale Chalcedony-yellow; clover-scented. A remarkably strinking species. 50 cts. each.

Mrs. Neubronner. A rich golden yellow low growing sort. 25 ets.

Mt. Penn (Farr). S. lavender-rose; F. crimson-lilac, deep orange beard; tall. 50 cts. each.

Nancy Orne (Sturtevant 1921). $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A lovely pink-toned blend, a variant in $Mon\ Cheri$. One of the best massers. 50 cts, each.

Neptune (Yeld). S. bright blue; F. rich purple. Tall, large flowers. 50 cts. each.

Nothung (Goos & Koenemann). S. sulphur-yellow, suffused with pale lilac; F. pale violet. An exquisitely beautiful Iris, most delicate in tints. 50 cts. each.

Opera (Vilmorin). S. reddish lilac; F. purple-violet—very dark and velvety—but words cannot carry the beauty of this fine Iris. It will catch the eye among hundreds. I consider it one of my very finest. 50 cts. each.

Oriental (Farr). 32 inches. Of the *Pallida* type. S. clear blue; F. rich royal-blue, with a very heavy bright orange beard, forming a strinking contrast. 50 cts. each.

Pallida Odoritissima is, as I have it, the best form of Pallida. One of the finest of all Irises. S. soft lavender; F. clear, deep lavender. Very fragrant. 35 cts. each.

Perfection (Barr). Height, 30 inches. S. light blue; F. velvety purple-black, with conspicuous orange beard. Originated in 1880, it is still one of the best for massing. 25 ets. each.

Pocahontas (Farr 1915). 20 inches. Heavy violet borders on the white ground of both standards and falls. 35 cts. each.

Princess Victoria Louise (Goos & Koenemann). Height, 28 inches. S. sulphuryellow; F. rich plum, bordered cream. This is another Iris that one should not be without. 25 cts. each.

Prosper Laugier (Verdier). S. light bronze-red; F. velvety ruby-purple, with orange beard. Very handsome; claimed to be better than Dr. Bernice. 35 cts. each.

Quaker Lady (Farr). Height, 38 inches. S. smoky lavender, with yellow shading; F. ageratum-blue and old-gold. One of the most exquisitely tinted Irises. 25 cts. each.

Queen Caterina (Sturtevant). Height, 30 inches. Pale lavender-violet, with yellow beard veined bronze. Related to *Caterina*. A very large and striking flower and well worth while. 50 cts. each.

Queen of May. Soft lilac-rose, almost pink. Old but still one of the best pinks. 25 cts. each.

Rhein Nixe (Goos & Koenemann). Height, 30 inches. S. pure white; F. deep violetblue with white edge. A strinking Iris. 25 cts. each.

Rita (Mohr). Of the *Pallida* family and a strong growing much-branched Iris with large clear blue-purple flowers. I recommend it. 50 cts. each.

Shekinah. Pale lemon yellow, deeper toward center. Tall, 30 cts. each.

Sherbet (Sturtevant). Ecru, the falls shaded with purple; large, tall, vigorous. 50 cts. each.

Sindjka (Sturtevant) is a deep lavender-shaded buff; tall and fine size. 75 cts. each.

Souv. De Mme. Gaudichau. (Millet). 3½ feet. If I bought but three Irises, this would be one of them. Very large deep violet flowers of much substance. Words hardly convey its beauty. \$1 each.

Tomtit (Bliss). Flowers and plant small; extra-fine clear violet-blue. 50 cts. each. Trojana. S. light violet-blue; F. deep purple-violet. Height, 3 to 4 feet. 50 cts. each.

Zouave. 18 inches. F. almost white, veined and dotted violet; S. porcelain white, tinted softest violet. A most beautiful Iris. 50 cts. each.

Zua (Crawford). Delicate lavender white; distinct by being like ruffled crêpe. Very dainty. 75 cts. each.

INTERMEDIATE IRISES

These are hybrids between the Tall Bearded and the Dwarf species. They have strong foliage and large flowers and grow to about 10 inches in height. Flowering after the very early and before the earlier forms of the tall sorts, they fill a need in the garden.

Freya. S. pearly; F. flamed violet.

Fritzof. Light chicory blue and lavender.

Gerda. S. creamy yellow; F. same, but a little darker—an exquisite shade.

Helge. Lemon-yellow, pearly shadings.

Ingeborg. Large pure white flowers.

Walhalla. S. lavender; F. wine-red.

All at 35 cts. each.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND QUANTITY PRICES OF IRISES ON PAGES 39-43

Make up your own collection of Irises at these special reductions. On your own selection of ten or more varieties you may have any 25-ct. Iris for 20 cts.; any 35-ct. Iris for 30 cts.; any 50-ct. Iris for 40 cts.; any 75-ct. Iris for 60 cts; any \$1 Iris for 80 cts.

On a collection of 20 or more varieties add up your list at these reduced prices and deduct an additional 10 per cent.

The above specially reduced prices may also be applied where you desire three or

more plants of one variety.

I offer especially for mass or border planting from splendid varieties for this purpose, my selection, three each of five sorts, each kind named, for \$3.

DWARF IRIS

Aurea maculata. Light yellow mottled brown.

Atroviolacea. Deep blue-purple.

Bride. Pure white.

Cyanea. Light blue.

Orange Queen. Orange.

Prairie Gem. Yellow.

Royal Purple. Rich purple.

All at 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

RARE HYBRIDS AND ONCOCYCLUS SPECIES OF IRIS

Wonderfully attractive Irises of which I. Susiana is the best known.

Ipfall. Iberica X. Pallida. Petals deep red-violet. \$1 each.

Friga, Regelio X. Oncocyclus is a wonderful flower 4 to 5 inches across. Not quite so large as Susiana, but much richer. S. violet on white ground so heavily lined with purple as to seem purple; F. richest purple, lined white. \$1.50 each.

Leichtlinii is bronzy violet and yellow; a very rich shade. \$1 each.

Nazarin is a Pallida X. Iberica hybrid. F. light purplish violet; S. a little paler. No veining. Lovely. \$1.25 each.

Susiana, or the Mourning Iris, has flowers of enormous size, grayish, covered with an intricate system of brown-black veins and dots. A single flower in a florist's window will attract a crowd. \$1 each.

Thetis has large deep blue flowers; lined darker. \$2 each.

Zwanenburg. Lutescens X. Susiana hybrid. Is a large flower of unusual coloring; S. cream blotched greenish buff; F. chamois and olive brown. 50 cts. each.

Culture. All of these Irises are lime-lovers; all must have perfect drainage and be ripened off hard after flowering. In Pennsylvania a customer planted in lime chips with a soil rich in leaf mold. There was protection from the north and west, and a little deciduous shade. They ripened off hard and have flowered every year for years.

SIBERIAN IRISES

The Iris Sibirica has narrow foliage and tall slender stems, with handsome flowers very like those of the Spanish Iris. It forms strong grassy clumps and they are excellent for cut-flowers. 3 to 4 feet high. Sit., sun. Any garden soil, but better if rich and moist to wet. Prop., divisions in winter. Pl., October to March.

Perry's Blue is a very fine shade of sky-blue and considered the best. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Snow Queen. Height, 3 feet. Large well-formed flowers of snow-white. Foliage excellent. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Superba has large violet-blue flowers and good foliage. Excellent for massing at the water's edge. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MIDWINTER-FLOWERING IRISES

Midwinter-flowering Irises are novelties of the greatest merit. They flowered continuously at "The Terraces" during the last winter. There was frost day after day with 16 degrees as a low point. Snow was on them over a week and yet they produced lovely flowers which would be prized in Iris season.

The leaves of Iris stylosa var. marginata are 2 feet long and form clumps like our wild Irises. The flower-stems are often 8 inches long and the open flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. S. clear soft lilac; F. white, beautifully veined purple at the center, while the outer half is soft lilac, deepening inward to rich purple. They are very fragrant. Strong plants. 40 ets. each, \$4 per doz.

Iris stylosa alba adds another exquisitely beautiful winter-flowering sort, and I am glad to offer it at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

JAPANESE IRISES

Japanese Irises are gloriously beautiful plants worth much trouble for success. At their best the stiff stems are 4 feet in height, the brilliant flowers 6 inches or more across, the foliage bold and striking. The colors are delicate and the texture of the flowers like silk. Plants can be set out from August to March. Where plenty of water is available, September planting is the best. They do well on the edge of ponds, running streams or ditches, and will grow under water. Heavy feeding and plenty of water are necessary. In dry situations plant in rows 31/2 feet across and a foot apart in the row; the plants about 3 inches above the trough between the rows. Give a dressing of nitrate of soda and bone meal when planting. Mulch with manure in spring. The ground should be kept well cultivated, and do not allow it to become hard or baked. The plants will grow in almost any soil if it is made fairly rich and the roots supplied with moisture during the summer. A garden cannot have too many of these splendid flowers; each year the clumps increase in size and become more valuable. They are a garden feature in themselves. Both my own experience and reports from others prompt me to say that I do not find Japanese Irises easy to establish. With apparently the finest of fresh roots and good conditions, I have found this to be true. When they are through the first season the difficulty seems to be over and they last a long period with little attention.

Blue Danube. Double. Deep indigo blue. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Blue Jay. Double. Sky blue, distinct white lines on each petal. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Gold Bound. Double. Pure white; one of the best: 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Grace Sterling. Single. Hortense violet, petaloid stigmas light Hortense violet. Very early. 80 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Indo. Single. Broad wavy petals of great size, color dark rich blue, only slightly veined. The yellow central blotch is unusually bright. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Kumo No Obi. Double. Sky blue, distinct white lines on each petal. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Kuro Komo. Double. Purple, overlaid with dark blue, yellow blotches; stigmas dark blue, bordered purple. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Mount Hood. Double. Light blue, shaded darker; bright orange center. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Oriole. Double. Deep plum. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Plume. Single. White, slightly suffused with blue, violet veins; center deep lilac. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Rose Anna. Double. Ivory white, heavy ruby-red veins; conspicuous yellow blotch; stigmas dark plum. 80 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Shadow. Single. Solid color, reddish purple. 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Double and Single Mixed. All colors and all shades. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ORNAMENTAL SEEDED IRISES

Iris foetidissima, or Gladwyn, has fine evergreen foliage. The flowers are not pretty but in the late fall the seed-pods open out to show rows of scarlet seeds of much beauty. They are much prized as winter decorations. 50 cts. each.

IRIS SPURIA

These include I. orientalis and similar species. They have a stout running rootstock, erect, handsome leaves 2 to 4 feet tall, and fine flowers. The foliage lasts in fine shape a long time, making them very desirable to plant along streams or around pools or ponds, and in the garden they make fine groups.

They will do very well in any well-watered garden, but all alike do best with much moisture. I. orientalis does splendidly in the bed of a running creek.

A. J. Balfour. Height, 2 to 4 feet. S. deep blue; F. narrow, deep blue on the claw, lined with yellow; haft yellow. Fine. 50 cts. each.

Celestial. Fine light blue. 50 cts. each.

Lord Wolsely. S. rich violet; F. blue, spotted yellow. 50 cts. each.

Monnierii is a species close to *Spuria*, growing to three feet and preferring a moist situation, although doing very well in any good garden loam. The foliage is fine, and the light lemon-yellow, unspotted flowers are quite pretty. 50 cts. each.

Mrs. A. W. Tait. Soft porcelain-blue. 50 cts. each.

Notha. S. rich violet; F. blue, spotted yellow. 50 cts. each.

Orientalis gigantea (ochroleuca) has fine white flowers with orange-yellow blotch on falls. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

England: "The plants that you were good enough to send arrived in excellent condition and were very well packed."

VARIOUS SPECIES OF IRIS

Iris cristata is a dwarf, free-flowering sort with beautiful deep blue flowers fringed and spotted orange. Likes a warm situation and a damp soil. 25 cts. each.

Pseudacorus is a water-loving, strong-growing species which bears bright yellow flowers on long stems; admirable for the waterside. The only sort that will grow right in water. They may be used to remarkable advantage in such locations, for the foliage presents a good appearance at all times. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pseudacorus gigantea is a much larger form of preceding. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Tectorum of the Evansia group is from Japan and is light lilac with a handsome wavy crest. 50 cts. each. White at same price.

CALIFORNIAN AND OTHER WEST AMERICAN IRISES

The Pacific Coast is very rich in wild Irises. All have rather wiry roots and make broad loose masses. When once established they are extremely hardy and long lasting, but they are not too easy to establish. I think that the best time to plant is early fall, as they take a summer rest like bulbous Irises and with us start root growth with the early fall rains. A New York correspondent writes that they are perfectly hardy there. Collected plants only.

Bracteata is rather like last golden yellow.

Californica, varied, has as many shades as Mixed Spanish would give; blues, yellows, bronze, and violets.

Chrysophylla is slender with light yellow flowers.

Douglasiana, about 12-inch leaves with flowers from blue to cream, mixed only.

Hartweggii is very dwarf with yellow flowers.

Iris Californica is rather dwarf, say 6 inches; flowers deep blues.

Longipetala grows more like Japanese Irises. It likes wet to almost swampy situations, makes a dense group with erect foliage and tall stiff stems with light blue flowers. Plants 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Seeds of most of these at 25 cts. per pkt.

Macrosiphon, dwarf flowers, deep blue.

New Golden Yellow Iris. I found this year in the Sierras, an Iris standing erect and carrying flowers above the foliage. Flowers a rich golden yellow. A most unusual Iris. 50 cts. each.

Purdyi is still lower growing, with the handsomest flowers of any American species. Large, creamy with purple lines. A fine clump is very lovely.

Tenax is very dwarf, say 3 inches, with reddish purple flowers. It likes quite moist soil.

Watsoniana, similar, with blue flowers, strong grower.

Plants of all these 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., unless otherwise noted. Seeds of most of these at 25 cts. per pkt.

DWARF LAVENDER MUNSTEAD. See "Not Novelties."

ISMENE. See "Not Novelties."

LADY SLIPPERS. See "Cypripediums," Californian catalog.

LAMIUM maculatum belongs to the mint family and has very prettily variegated foliage at about 6 inches in height. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LAVENDER is the well-beloved, fragrant plant of all old-fashioned gardens, and quite a pretty plant as well. Fragrant blue flowers are borne over a long season. I have fine plants at 25 cts. each.

LEPACHYS pinnata, related to the *Rudbeckias*, is a most excellent plant. It grows 3 to 4 feet high and branches well, and the yellow flowers are very decorative, both on the plant and cut. Midsummer flowering; extremely hardy. 30 cts. each.

LEUCOJUM Vernum is a spring flowering bulbous plant with fine grassy foliage and pure white flowers tipped with green. 3 for 35 cts. \$1 per doz.

LEWISIAS. See Californian catalog, especially for *Tweedii*; one of finest rock plants in the world.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY clumps have been hard to secure for several years. I now have a fair supply. They require a light to medium shade and a rich, loose soil kept moderately moist. Well-rotted manure and leaf mold should form at least a part of it and I think that the best of soils is a sandy loam so enriched. The beds should be top-dressed with well-rotted manure every fall. They should be reset about the third year, and the fall is generally considered the best time for resetting. Clumps of several pips, or growing buds, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

LINARIA Dalmatica. A very hardy drouth-resisting plant like a small bright yellow snapdragon. It has a tall, stout branching stem with many flowers for quite a time. *Soil*, any. *Sit.*, sun to very dry. *Pl.*, fall or spring. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

LINUM Lewisii, a variety of **perenne**, is an excellent plant with many small leaves and erect stems forming a nice group. For a long period beautiful blue flowers appear daily in the morning. It always pleases. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Narbonense has stronger foliage than preceding var. with much larger flowers. Very fine, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

LIPPIA repens has proved most useful in California as a lawn material and is also a most excellent plant for rocks or steep banks or to hang over walls. It spreads by prostrate stems which root freely at the joints and soon make a flat, dense ground-cover of a pleasing green which can be mowed or left as time allows. The flowers are borne in low heads and are white, tinted lavender and give the effect of clover. For planting a lawn or ground-cover, place pieces of the stem not over a foot apart each way—closer is better. If a foot apart they will meet by fall; if closer, that much quicker. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, anything from stiff clay to sand, rich or poor. It will grow where less hardy plants could not exist. Prop., by cuttings, or better, sections of the stems with some root. Plant with a trowel. Water freely at first and until well set. After the first year it will hold on with no water, but with a winter top-dressing and plenty of water it is an excellent springy lawn. It does not seed nor tend to spread and become a weed. Root sections \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000. Small clumps for rock garden at 25 cts.

LOBELIA cardinalis is one of the most brilliantly colored flowers known. The fine variety that I sell grows from 18 inches to nearly 3 feet in height. The flowers are a most vivid cardinal. No plant was more admired at the exposition. Its culture is easy. Give it good soil in the sun and fairly abundant watering. Soil rich in humus suits it best, and it should be divided to single shoots every winter and planted in groups about a foot apart each way for the most effective display. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Cardinalis, Queen Victoria, see page 5.

LUPINUS arboreus makes low shrubs with yellow flowers and takes a well-drained warm situation, 50 cts. each.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia, or Creeping Charlie, is a pretty, flat-growing plant, much used for hanging-baskets or window-boxes in sheltered places. 25 cts. each.

LYTHRUM roseum-superbum, a superb variety far superior to that usually sold under the name roseum. Grows three to four feet high with many branches, each terminating with a raceme a foot or more long on which the large deep rose flowers are crowded in circles. The willowlike leaves have rich autumn tints. Splendid for streamside or damp places. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

MALLOW MARVELS. Are very strong growing hybrid hibiscus with smooth foliage and stout stems as much as 5 feet high. The very large, satiny single flowers as much as 10 inches across. Sit., sun. Soil, any loam, if moist better. Pl., fall to late spring. My strain is a very soft shade of pink and rose. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. I also have them in pink alone at same price.

MERTENSIAS are all beautiful. The group of plants containing Mertensias, Lappulas, Cynoglossums, and Anchusas contains some of the most charming blue flowers that we have. Mortensias do best in a good loam, a cool and if shady situation the better. They have thick roots handled dormant like bulbs. Pl., fall. Soil, any good loam. Prop., seeds.

Ciliata is a fine Californian with smaller tubular blue flowers. At best 2 to 3 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Virginica. A plant that every one loves. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet branching with porcelain blue tubular flowers and tinted pink. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES are among the very best hardy plants known and for fine masses of soft coloring in the garden they have no superior. In planting hardy borders they should never be omitted, for they have the merit of making soft masses of any desired height from 2 to 7 feet. The foliage is a soft, pleasing shade of green and makes an excellent filler and foil for other groups. Most superb groups can be planned with Michaelmas Daisies alone. The varieties do not all flower at the same time and, if after a plant blooms and before seeds can form it is cut close to the ground, it will flower a second time. Indeed, one customer of mine had three crops last year from one plant.

Again, if in a massing of these alone a portion is cut down after they are well up, say in May, the bloom will be retarded enough so they will supplement the first flowering lots most beautifully.

Their culture is most easy. They will do fairly in any garden soil with moderate watering and either in full sun or very light shade. The very best results will be had in a rich, well-worked soil of any class with rather abundant watering. Plant 15 to 18 inches apart each way in strong groups of not less than six of a sort. If hoed, they will do better. Plant from October to April. Reset not later than the second year. In resetting use only the outer vigorous shoots and, if single shoots are used and they are set about a foot apart each way each winter, the very finest obtainable results will be had. Summer mulching is an advantage and can be made of old leaves, sawdust, well-rotted manure, or grass cuttings; but manure is preferable.

My set of Michaelmas Daisies is, without doubt, the best in America. With the assistance of Amos Perry, the greatest breeder of these in Europe, I am continually dropping out worn sorts and adding the very finest European varieties. From now on I will introduce the new sorts at the same time that they are introduced in England, thus keeping my collection strictly up to the minute.

Amellus Rudolph von Goethe. The Amellus grow to a foot or so with large lavender-blue flowers 2½ inches across. Long flowering and prefer rather moist soil. Very fine. 50 cts. each.

Aster Alpinus are dwarf asters with leaves in a compact very low cushion and stems 6 to 10 inches high with single nice flowers. Neat for border or moist rockwork. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Cordifolius make low, well-formed bushes, with very many small flowers, making most lovely mass effects.

Cord. Ideal, about 3 feet high with wonderful sprays of light blue flowers. I have had it for years, but seldom could propagate to meet the needs. 40 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

Cord. Photograph is a very compact sort about 2 feet high with light blue flowers. 40 cts. each.

Burbank's "Charming" is quite distinct from the following asters. 3 to 4 feet high with broad one-sided panicles of soft pink flowers. A real beauty. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

ASTER ERICOIDES

Ericoides varieties have narrow, hairy leaves and make a low, compact clump smothered with little ericalike flowers. Most dainty for a foreground for taller plantings. Culture as for *Novi-belgii*.

Ericoides Starshower bears arching sprays of tiny heatherlike flowers of creamy white. Dainty, low, massing, 1 foot to 18 inches high. 50 cts. each.

Sensation is white, tinted pink. Very fine. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ASTER NOVAE-ANGLIAE

ASTER novae-angliae. These varieties make quite stout, stiff bushes 3 to 4 feet high, with narrow grayish leaves and many rather large flowers. Unlike the others, they do not like very much moisture, but thrive better in only a fairly well-watered soil.

Hilda Morris has extra large flat heads with rich large purple-violet flowers. 35 cts. each.

Lil. Fardell in rosy pink is striking. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Mrs. Raynor. A very stout, many-branched bush, rich, rosy crimson flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Mrs. S. T. Wright in rich purple with a golden center. 4 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rosea superba is almost red and a very free bloomer. Best of the type. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

ASTER NOVAE-BELGAE

The **Novi-belgii** group of **Michaelmas Daisies** is one on which endless care has been bestowed in Europe. All are alike, having smooth, glossy foliage, very many fine flowers, and in liking best a soil that is at least well-watered. With me they are at their best in decidedly moist soil; in dry soil they are not good.

Anita Ballard. Large ragged double flowers of a fine shade of soft lavendar. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Climax for a long time ranked as the largest flowered of all, but is now exceeded by Saturn and Jupiter. Large violet flowers 2 inches across. Height, 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Cloudy Blue. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Semi-double flowers on a pyramidal stem. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Edith Goodwin forms a bush 3 to 4 feet high and at blooming-time is completely covered with deep blue flowers 1½ inches across. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Effie is a very compact plant, 3 feet high, with azure-blue flowers, and is one of the most admired in my garden. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Esmee. Neat dwarfed bushes smothered with snow-white flowers. 30 cts.

Forget-me-not. About 3 feet; deep blue. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

General Leman is a pretty shade of shell pink with bright yellow center; 3 to 3½ feet. 40 cts, each.

Grey Lady is most exquisite shade of opal gray; large semi-double flowers. 50 cts. each.

Honorable Vicary Gibbs. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Is an exquisitely beautiful sort with many-flowered panicles. Very graceful and many tiny light blue flowers. 40 cts. each.

Ivy Logan bears long sprays of dark blue circular flowers. Late. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Jas. Kelway. Tall with large deep blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

King of the Belgians is a late novelty in Europe. The stout bushes are smothered with semi-double, lavender-blue flowers, much larger than Climax. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Louvain. Best described as a pink Climax; excellent. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. Davis Evans is always a favorite and forms a compact, handsome bush 4 feet high, with bold azure-blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

R. E. Hay, a compact plant full of rosy pink flowers. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Robinson V. C. A compact bush 2 to 2½ feet high, fully double flowers of a bluish mauve. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Royal Blue. Medium height with stout branching stems full of large dark blue flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Sam Benham is exceptionally fine—a snow-white Climax. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. wavy crest. 50 cts. each.

In St. Egwin we offer one of the finest pink Michaelmas Daisies. To see it at its best, with its glistening rose-pink flowers in full sunlight, is to be charmed. Height, 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Aster Species

ASTER Chamissonis grows to four feet with very many nice light blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Tataricus has large leaves with very stout stems 5 to 6 feet high, and a mass of lavender flowers very late in autumn. With plenty of moisture it makes a fine mass at a little distance. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Boltonia Asteroides, much like Michaelmas Daisies in habit

BOLTONIAS are stout-stemmed, much-branched plants which in late summer and fall produce myriads of pretty asterlike flowers. They make fine mass effects for the back of the border. Sit., sun or light shade; does well in hot regions. Soil, any garden soil, but rich, moist, well-worked soil is better. Prop., divisions. Pl., October to April. Perfectly hardy.

Asteroides is white and grows from 5 to 7 feet high. A stately plant and excellent for cutting. 15 ets. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Latisquama nana (Burbank's Dwarf Lavender). Is like the last, but low and compact. 30 cts. each.

In that little woodland corner, plant that queen of all woodland plants, Erythroniums. A long list of splendid species may be found in my catalog, "California's Choicest Bulbs."

MONARDELLA macrantha is a very fine plant for hot rock gardens. The Monar-dellas are in the wild in rocks or very rocky or gravelly soils. Drouth-resistant.

Macrantha is about 3 inches high, but spreading to make a broad mat and the flowers are scarlet. 50 cts.

Villosa is taller and freer with lavender flowers in midsummer or if watered for months. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

NEPETA Glechoma, or Ground Ivy, is a most dainty and useful Mint. The leaves are crenated and pretty, the stems run on the ground and root, making solid carpets. I know of no better ground-cover for a shaded bed, while for hanging baskets, or in pots or tubs under trees or shrubs, it is excellent. For covering a steep bank in a shaded position there are few prettier things. One of the strictly useful plants. Sit., sun. Soil, any garden loam, but a moist situation is best. Prop., divisions. Pl., October to April. Price for plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Prices of divisions by the hundred on application.

Mussini is of dwarf, compact habit, and when in bloom about 10 inches high. Flowers produced in great profusion and are soft lavender. Fine in the sea air. Hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

NIEREMBERGIA frutescens makes a bush 2 to 3 feet high in California but is hardy in the East. The cup-shaped flowers are white with a blue zone around a golden center. The bloom extends over a long period. Not strictly showy, yet quite attractive. Soil, any garden. Pl., fall till spring. Prop., seeds. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ORIENTAL POPPIES. See "Poppies."

OXALIS Oregona, the Oxalis of the Redwood Forest, where it carpets considerable areas densely, is a most useful plant for carpeting under ferns, for the shaded north border, or to make a dense ground cover under trees. It spreads quickly to make a solid cover, but never becomes a nuisance by overspreading or seeding. The large flowers are a handsome rose. To make mass covers plant the long underground runners flatly with about 2 inches of soil cover and say 10 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

PENTSTEMON Barbatus Torreyi is a most satisfactory and long-flowering species with bright scarlet tubular flowers. The graceful stems are 2 to 3 feet high and altogether they are most satisfactory, especially for hot dry places. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Gloxinoides, the Garden Pentstemons, are easily the best garden flowers for California or other mild climates. The plants branch freely from the base and make broad clumps, say a foot across, with many erect flowering stems about 12 to 18 inches high, with many flowers through a very long season. They can be expected to be in full bloom in June, and if cut back in August to about 4 inches they will flower well through a mild Californian winter. The large flowers—as much as 2 inches across—are pretty in texture and fine in colors. As a rule the body of the flower is of one color, the throat of another, and the throat mottled often in rich colors. The general mixture will vary from white through lavender to purple and from bright red through pinks to softest of pink. Free from disease and vigorous. Hardly hardy in New York excepting in most protected situations. Easily standing 12 degrees above zero. Sit., sun. Soil, any, but repay rich soil. Pl., fall to spring, but possibly better in spring. Prop., cuttings or seeds. Good plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Graciella Hybrids are related to the last but with smaller, more graceful flowers in many soft shades. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

WEST AMERICAN PENTSTEMONS. In the region from Eastern Colorado to the Pacific there are something like 150 wild *Pentstemons* in wonderful variety. There are dwarfs not two inches high, climbing varieties, and semi-shrubby sorts growing to six feet. Culture: There are a very few Pentstemons which are native to moist or wet meadows, but otherwise all belong to either rocky sections or to semi-arid regions. They must have perfect drainage, and a soil containing some fine rock or grit will give that. They like heat, and given sharp drainage are none the worse for watering. Admirable rock plants, and some of them almost perfect for the dry rockwork.

California Blue Bedder, possibly a form of Azureus. It is a wild form native at my place and a superb garden plant of easy culture. The stems are erect from a decumbent base, and each bears many handsome flowers in a most delightful shade of deep gentian-

blue. Some are tinted pink. I have seen many plants with 50 of these flowering stems in bloom at once, and on one counted 105. The plant continues in bloom all summer if not allowed to go to seed. I have very fine plants at all seasons and can supply my Eastern customers in spring with plants which will flower the same season. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Centranthifolius grows erect with several slender stems 1 to 4 feet high. Many slender scarlet tubes are borne along the upper sections. Altogether a very pretty plant. 30 cts. each.

Confertus likes a moist, loamy soil and cool treatment. About 8 inches high, with blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Heterophyllus when well grown has a large number of slender flowering stems 2 to 3 feet high, bearing a myriad of small light blue flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Newberryi, Mountain Pride, is one of the finest of Sierra rock plants. Often in crevices, although doing better in a gritty soil. It makes a low mass of handsome foliage and bears many bright rosy red flowers. 30 cts. each.

Ovatus, with its delightful green, broad foliage and many-flowered stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, is a thoroughly good plant. Dark blue. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Roezlii. A very compact species with bluish foliage about 9 inches high and very many stems with fine light to deep blue flowers. I had one this spring with a hundred flowering stems. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Spectabilis grows from 3 to 4 feet in height, with large light blue flowers of much beauty. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

In addition to the species above offered I have a number of varieties of fine sorts. These I offer at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., and will send dozens assorted, three of each, for \$2.50.

PERUVIAN LILY. See "Alstroemeria."

PERUVIAN LILIES are Alstroemerias.

PETASITES Japonicus, or Coltsfoot, is one of the finest of plants for bold leaf effect. From a running rootstock great heart-shaped or nearly round leaves, 2 to 2½ feet across, are thrown up, with stems 2 to 4 feet high. In a moist place and with loose soil they make grand groups. 50 ets. each.

PEONIES

PEONIES are plants that when well grown cannot be surpassed in superb flowers, while the fragrance of some is not equaled by the finest roses. They flower in May or early June and the flowers grown at "The Terraces" are generally admitted to be the finest on this Coast.

Peonies cannot be grown successfully in California in the same manner that they are grown in the East. The plants themselves grow admirably, but as they flower at a time when the weather is very hot in California, either the flowers are burnt or the plants are pushed to early maturity and very poor bloom results. In a cold, foggy season they are fine. This difficulty can be overcome by planting the bed where there is either a light shade most of the day, or in a position that is shaded heavily from 12 to 4 o'clock each day.

The Peony needs a deep soil, not very sandy nor gravelly. A good clay loam is best. It will pay to work the soil to a depth of three feet, but very good flowers can be had with a depth of 18 inches of well-worked soil.

They improve season after season, and at six or eight years are simply grand, if the rooting space was well prepared. During their growing and flowering season liberal watering is demanded, but after that very little is necessary. The first year's bloom is comparatively poor, no matter how good the plants are. In planting do not cover the crowns (buds) over 3 inches deep. Every winter the Peony bed should have a liberal coat of half-rotted manure. Give them all the attention you can.

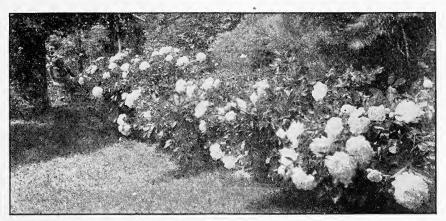
Peonies are lime-lovers, and a dressing of lime when the bed is made will not be amiss. Apply at the rate of 5 pounds to the 100 square feet when preparing the bed,

and if this is repeated every third year, it will be better. If air-slaked lime is used it may be spread out at once, but if builder's lime only is available, put in little heaps on the soil and leave long enough to air-slake before spreading.

Quality of Roots. My location is wonderfully adapted to the culture of the Peony, and I doubt if finer flowers are grown anywhere. I try to have fine 1- or 2-year-old undivided roots to send out. These would have from 2 to 4 eyes and are very fine. If I have to send divided roots, they are strong.

Peonies are divided into classes according to the arrangement and number of petals. First, there are the single flowers, then the semi-doubles. When stamens are changed to petals, we have the Bomb type, in which the outer or guard-petals are different from the others. Then, when the pistils in the center of the flower begin to change to petals, there are often three distinct sorts of petals, first the outer or guard petals, then shorter petals in a dense mass, then a few very tall petals in the middle. This is called the Crown type. In the Rose type all of the parts are changed to almost or quite uniform petals, like a rose. If not quite full it is called a semi-rose. If the reader can keep the forms in mind he will be able to better picture the varieties described.

My list of Peonies is a select one, with at least three-fourths of the most highly recommended sorts. There are many hundreds of Peonies, with many inferior, and a short first-class list has its advantages.



Peonies

Andre Laureat. Medium, strong grower, midseason; deep satiny red and very brilliant in the sun. 75 cts. each.

Claire Dubois. Rose type. Tall and late. The very large flower a uniform clear deep violet-rose, tipped silvery white. \$1.50 each.

Duc de Wellington. Bomb. Medium in height, late flowering, large fragrant bomb-shaped flower, white outside, sulphur center, becoming pure white. \$1 each.

Eugene Verdier. Tall, late, and strong sort, with a large flower of delicate flesh with a satiny sheen. \$1.25 each.

Felix Crousse. Bomb. Medium high, strong, late sort, with brilliant deep red flowers. \$1.50 each.

Festiva maxima. Rose type. Early, strong, floriferous sort, with very large globular rose-type flowers, pure white, with center flecked crimson. One of best known *Grandiflora Rose* type. Tall, erect, very late. Very large flat flowers of shell pink. Very fragrant. \$1.50 each.

Karl Rosenfeld. Semi-rose type. Tall, strong, midseason variety, with large, compact flowers of a dark crimson; rated about the best deep red. \$3 each.

Livingston. Pretty soft pink, center petal flecked crimson. \$1.25 each.

Lottie Collins. Midseason. A very free bloomer and one of our best pure reds. \$1 each.

Madame Calot. Rose type, early and very free blooming. A fine hydrangea pink. 75 cts. each.

Mons. Jules Elie. High-crown type. Medium height and midseason, with very hand-some, distinguished flowers of a lilac-rose. \$1.50 each.

Queen Victoria. White with delicate flesh tint. Fragrant. One of the very best early whites. 75 cts. each.

Rosea superba. Tall, very strong and wonderfully floriferous and fragrant; early. A rosy-red color, very much like the American Beauty rose and, like it, wonderful in artificial light. \$1 each.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

The Perennial Phlox most commonly known are all forms of *Phlox paniculata* or *Decussata*. They are among the very best perennial plants known for midsummer effects and especially in bold groupings. The flowers are in many shades of both soft and brilliant colors, so that by selecting colors they will blend with any planting. As they vary in height from 10 inches to 5 feet it will be seen that they have great possibilities for hardy borders. The best effect is to be had by massing in groups of from six plants on of a single color. They can be planted to good advantage in open shrubbery or in front of tall shrubs.

Culture. Sit., in sun if in cool climate; in light shade or where the sun is cut off in the heat of the day if in a hot climate. Dense shade is not good and a hot, dry position out of the question. Soil, best of all a well-worked garden loam, whether sandy clay or even fairly gravelly, with a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure worked in. Pl., September to March. Fall is better than the spring. Prop., two-year-old plants are best. They can be propagated in three ways: (1) Divisions of old clumps. In this case the vigorous young shoots on the outside are to be kept. (2) By young shoots cut off in spring and rooted in a house or frame. (3) By root-cuttings cut off and planted in the winter. All of these make fine plants the second season. Seeds are worthless; they grow easily, but produce a large percentage of poorly colored flowers.

Mulching. In California a summer covering of any fibrous material, such as fairly well-rotted manure, grass-clippings, leaf mold, or even shavings, will prevent the surface of the soil from getting dry and is a great help.



Phlox is seen to best advantage in masses with a background of greenery

Watering. Phlox do not need any more water than is needed for general summer gardening, but they are especially averse to having their thick mass of upper roots dried out, hence the mulch. They should be thoroughly watered when it is done, and with a mulch this need not be often. Whenever a plant drops its lower leaves and the flowers come out small, you may be sure that the manner of watering is at fault, and that it should be promptly corrected.

Phlox about San Francisco Bay. Using the methods I have outlined, and especially the summer mulch, I have grown superb Phlox all about the Bay region, whether in Alameda sand, Berkeley adobe, or San Francisco sand and fog. They do as well in light shade in all of the Peninsula region and, with a little more care, throughout California, and luxuriate in the North of Bay regions.

Quality of Stock. I have found that a certain valley in the State of Washington will produce plants of Phlox of superlatively fine quality. They are by far finer than I have seen elsewhere, and I am having all of my stock grown there. No finer plants can be bought. They are several times heavier than most of the stock sent out.

Antonin Mercier. Lilac, shaded to white at center.

Chas. Mayo is white with a fine crimson eye.

Elizabeth Campbell is a very soft salmon-pink—the best of all pinks. The flowers are large and the trusses broad. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Frau Buchner is a fine pure white.

Gen. Von Heutz. A bright salmon red with white center and very brilliant.

Jeanne d'Arc is rather low (1½ to 2 feet); pure white.

Lothair is a brilliant crimson.

Mrs. Jenkins is dwarf, and a pure white. Not excelled in white.

Pantheon is a clear deep carmine-pink with a faint halo.

R. P. Struthers is a fine carmine with claret-red eye.

Rheinlander. Striking salmon-pink. Flower trusses very large, 3 feet. 40 cts. each. \$4 per doz.

Rynstrom has immense trusses of clear rose-pink, and is one of the finest of all Phlox.

Siebold's Scarlet is tall and strong (3 to 4 feet), of a dazzling scarlet like that of Coquelicot.

Thor. A beautiful shade of deep salmon overlaid with scarlet.

Jules Sandeau is dwarfish, of a pure pink and with light center. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Miss Lingard has glossy foliage unlike the others and waxy white flowers.

Miss Verboom of same type as Miss Lingard, but brilliant rose. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Any of the above, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., except where noted otherwise. No less than 6 of any one variety at the dozen rate.

MOSSY OR CREEPING PHLOX

There is a large group of these very pretty plants in Western America, but few are to be obtained for gardens.

Adsurgens from Southern Oregon has fine green foliage and very pretty pink flowers. Seems to need an acid woodland soil and shade. 40 cts. each.

Amoena makes a broad mass 4 inches high covered with bright pink flowers in early spring. A lovely plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Subulata has long been a favorite in Europe and is much varied.

Subulata white makes a broad dense mat covered with white flowers. The leaves are dense and like pine needles.

Subualta rose, same excepting color.

Subulata lilac same excepting color.

Forms of Phlox subulata are at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica Vivid has a stout stem 2 to 3 feet high with many rosy pink flowers like little snapdragons. They like a moist soil in sun. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

White at same price.

PINKS. See "Dianthus."

POLEMONIUM humile (Richardsonii) is about the finest species. It grows 1½ feet high, with blue flowers. 30 cts. each.

POLYGONUM cuspidatum makes a bold plant, 5 to 6 feet high, with handsome large leaves and, in fall, small white flowers. Give it room and few foliage plants are more decorative. All *Polygonums* like rich moist soil and sun. 75 cts. each.

Affine has pretty foliage and many stems 1 to 1½ feet high. The flowers are bright rose-red, borne on spikes a few inches long, and are very lasting. A very pretty plant for moist shaded places. Very hardy anywhere. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

ORIENTAL POPPIES. The only word which can fitly characterize these grand flowers is "gorgeous." Even tulips pale in comparison. With the texture of fine silk the open flowers measure as much as 10 inches across. Their season is May and June, but some flowers come later, especially if half dried off and then liberally watered.



Oriental Poppy

Single plants or groups of a few are showy objects in the mixed border, but they are best placed in strong groups at some point where they can be seen in flower but dried off later and given a summer rest exactly as with bulbs. They may be left undisturbed for years. Some of the soft-colored sorts, as $Mrs.\ Perry$, blend well with almost any color massing. A sowing of the common Gypsophila among the plants in spring will give a light cover after they dry off. Sit, sun. Soil, deep, and better if sandy or gritty. Prop., root-cuttings in summer. Pl. September to March.

E. A. Bowles, medium-sized flowers, prettily crimped and of a most charming shade of apricot, changing to shell-pink with age. 50 cts. each.

Enfield Beauty, perhaps the finest of the salmon-pink shades. 50 cts. each.

King George is a most attractive, brilliant scarlet Poppy notable from having fringed edges like a Parrot Tulip. Over 8 inches across when fully expanded. 50 cts. each.

Nancy, a very large, deep crimson one. A wonder for size. 50 cts. each.

Olympia. See "Not Novelties."

Oriflamme, a vivid crimson a little brighter than Nancy. 50 cts. each.

Royal Scarlet, a wonderful glowing scarlet. 50 cts. each.

Finest Mixed, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

The HORNED POPPY is Glaucium, and in Glaucium flavum tricolor I found one of the very best things that I have had in years. The foliage is bright, shining and pretty; this bush is 2 feet high and as far through; bears a large number of orange-scarlet flowers 4 inches across, which have four black spots at the center. It flowers for months and blooms even with nightly frosts. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

POTENTILLA, Miss Willmott, makes a strong many-branched clump a foot or two high and through a very long period bears bright cerise flowers like large strawberry blossoms. Fine. Sit., sun or shade, but shade better. Soil, a good loam and if moist, better. Pl., September to April. Prop., seeds. 35 cts. each.

Amahnoides, a bright vellow similar plant. 25 cts. each.

PRIMROSES. Of the true Primroses, the *Polyanthus* Primroses, doubtless derived from the English Cowslip, are far and away the best for the ordinary garden and as now developed give a wonderful variety of fine colors. In California they often begin to flower in late fall and are at their best in February, and are well worth the while of every flower-lover. Primroses do best in shade, and are excellent for the shaded side of the house. After flowering the foliage tends to brown and, for this reason, they are not good for edgings. Grouped among other plants, they are satisfactory. *Pl.*, October to March. Divide every two or three years in early fall; any loam will do. *Prop.*, seeds or divisions. Strong plants, mixed, in white, yellow, reds, and rich maroons, all at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PYRETHRUM roseum grows a foot or more in height, with very many fine flowers on long stems, most excellent for cutting. The flowers are both single and double in shades of white, pink, and red to deep crimson; the flowering season is long; an ordinary loam either in sun or light shade suits it well. Heavy plants in a fine mixture of all colors, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Good plants of same, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Tchihatchewii is more like a daisy. Its dense foliage mass is less than an inch in height and from this many little white daisies rise on slender stems a few inches high. It spreads rapidly, making a dense carpet, and is quite valuable for a close ground-cover in rather dry spots and for rockwork. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

RANUNCULUS repens fi.-pl. A neat plant which by runners spreads to make colonies. The very double flowers are produced in spring and early summer, and are the original Double Buttercups. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Concord, Mass.: "The plants you sent me by post arrived here in fine condition. Moreover, I found them to be of excellent quality. It is a pleasure to deal with those who attend to business so promptly and carefully."



Mallow Marvel (See page 47)

RUDBECKIAS, or Coneflowers. Of the unique flowers which we can all grow well, these are among the most useful, either for cutting or show. All have showy flowers; many sorts have a long, conelike center which usually is black. Sit., sun or light shade. Soil, any well-watered garden loam, but it is in a rich, moist or almost boggy soil that it attains its most superb growth. Prop., divisions; divide at least the third year. Pl., October to March.

Golden Glow is deservedly one of the very best yellow flowers that we have. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, with very large blooms in bunches. Golden Glow seldom is seen really well grown because plants are usually allowed to become too much matted. The best treatment is to use only single strong shoots each winter, and to divide very early in spring. Such shoots will give more flowers than a crowded mass. I have had plants as high as 12 feet; in fact, if one is looking for a plant that will furnish a screen effect combined with a mass of gorgeous yellow flowers, this variety will meet his requirements. It is extremely strong and produces a multitude of blooms that are fully as desirable for cutting as they are for furnishing a mass of color in the garden. In bloom and foliage Golden Glow is a splendid foil for other perennials. I offer fine plants which will give abundant bloom at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

In **Newmannii** we have one of the finest of plants for a rich yellow mass effect. The flowering stems are 18 inches to nearly 3 feet in height, with many fine, rich orange flowers with black centers. For a most showy border, plant a foot apart each way. I sell them at 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Nitida Herbstonne, or Autumn Sun, is a most lovely plant. Its handsome foliage is much like that of Golden Glow, and it forms a many-stemmed erect plant 4 to 5 feet high. The many large lemon-yellow flowers are single, with the full petals bending in most decorative manner. As a cut-flower it is wonderfully artistic. Very late. I have few finer things. Likes much moisture. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Purpurea is the Purple Coneflower, and one well worth growing. The stems, 2 feet or so in height, bear large, spreading and very showy flowers of a vivid lilac-purple shade which last with scarcely a change for months. Many people consider them valuable as cut flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Germantown, Penn.: "The Calochortus albus and amabilis both bloomed. Camassias seem to do well in this climate as the same bulbs have flowered three years."

SALVIAS of the various perennial sorts are well adapted to hot, dry climates and also do well in ordinary garden conditions. All are most hardy and most of them will withstand cold climates. I do not carry *Splendens*, so much used for summer bedding. *Soil*, any garden, if warm and light, better. *Sit.*, full sun. *Prop.*, seeds or divisions.

Argentea has great basal leaves so heavy with white hairs that they are like plush. In them is its beauty. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Azurea is very much to be recommended and especially for hot, dry places or hot climates. Many slender but wiry stems are produced from a woody base and grow from 3 to 4 feet in height and in late summer produce graceful, airy panicles of exquisite light blue flowers. Its flowering season is late summer when flowers are not too plentiful, and it makes very fine masses. I think very highly of it. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Bracteata rosea or Turkestanica makes a bold, much-branched plant with heavy basal leaves. On the upper branch are many colored bracts, whitish or lavender, that give the full effect of flowers. A fine plant is a beautiful picture. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Farinacea is another very fine one that should be used widely. With really pretty foliage and good habit, its long racemes of true lavender color come for many months from early summer on. Always good. Cut back in midsummer and take a very late bloom. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Rudbeckia purpurea

Nemorosa is 2 to 3 feet and leafy. The many flowering branches are well filled with bright purple flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

All of these Salvias are strong-growing and drouth-resisting, and among the best plants for hot, dry climates.

Pitcheri is exactly like azurea, but has intense gentian-blue flowers (deep blue) and blooms from late summer until very cold weather. One of the best late fall flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Patens is a too little known species, 18 inches high. Throughout the summer it bears flowers of a deep indigo blue, the most wonderful blue known. Prefers a rich, moist soil in full sun. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SAPONARIA Ocymoides splendens is a most useful plant. It makes a broad carpet even two or three feet across if planted on the level or covers a rocky spot or drapes a cement wall, no matter how hot, perfectly. The foliage is good and the show of pink flowers in spring very attractive. Good for rock garden or walls. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Ocymoides white is rare. 30 cts. each.

The **SAXIFRAGAS** are a fine race. In 'Rock Garden Plants' you will find a number of the *Encrusted Saxifragas*, while here I offer some fine garden species.

Crassifolia or Megasea crassifolia has large handsome leaves and very early (in winter, where mild), has many pretty cerise-pink flowers. Fine for shade to deep shade, 40 cts. each.

Peltata is a noble California plant which has become a great favorite in England for bold groups in lawn or sides of pools or streams. It loves moisture, and from large rootstocks throws up immense leaves on stems 3 to 5 feet high, the leaves a foot or more across. A very handsome plant near a spring or brookside. It likes moist, rich soil. 50 cts. each.

SCABIOSA Caucasica has a low, broad tuft of leaves from which long, several-flowered stems arise to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. The pincushionlike flowers are 2 to 3 inches across and of a lovely lavender. There has not been a day in a year and a half when this fine flower has not been in bloom. During that time the temperature has varied from 110 in the shade to 15 above. A good garden soil and good culture suit them and they well repay in cut-flowers any extra care. Strong plants, 25 ets. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Caucasica is a plant which I do not seem to be able to secure enough of. With my customers it is always a favorite on account of the extreme freedom of bloom and the unusually long season. It is worthy of a place in the most pretentious garden of perennials.

Columbaria is a newer form with more pink in the flowers. They are also more lasting when cut. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SCUTELLARIA resinosa. See "Not Novelties."

SEDUMS

A most interesting and beautiful group of very hardy and drouth-resisting plants, unusually fine for their evergreen foliage but by no means to be neglected for their dainty flowering effects. In early summer the plants are fairly smothered with tiny flowers. The low and creeping sorts are unsurpassed for colonies in rock or alpine gardens, for low effects in the mixed border, and excellent for cemetery carpeting.

The taller sorts are fine garden plants. I have, I think, the largest collection in America. I can supply limited numbers of many not cataloged here. Send for lists.

The nomenclature of Sedums is hopelessly confused. I think best in this catalog to divide rather for their garden use.

The Acre Group

All are delightful plants, mosslike, and spreading to make dense masses. Admirable edgings or for covering difficult spaces; the finest of rock plants and for hanging-baskets. Leaves thick and either round or slightly flattened.

SEDUM acre spreads to make a pleasantly light green mosslike mat; in time it will hang over a wall or from a basket several feet.

Acre minor is much more slender.

Album is very compact, with foliage of a very soft green.

Album purpureum. A form retaining its reddish purple tints throughout the season. Very effective.

Brevifolium. A delightful sort with subglobular leaves and white flowers.

Dasyphyllum is a tiny plant, hardly an inch high, with grayish blue beadlike leaves.

Hispanicum, 4 to 6 inches high, with larger foliage, but thick and fleshy.

Hispanicum. Perennial form. Delicate grayish foliage. Mossy.

Hispanicum minus. More dwarf than above and one of the best of the mossy sedums.

Lydium, daintiest and most dwarfed of the group and one of the smallest known; makes dense cushions of light green which in winter take a most attractive bright red tint, making it even prettier than in summer.

Moranense is a mossy sort from Mexico, making nice mats, and taking pleasing winter colors. 30 cts., \$3 per doz.

Sexangulare is between Acre and Acre minor; very slender.

Tenuifolia. Long leaves and white flowers.

Ternatum makes a low mass with white flowers.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Taller Mossy Sorts

Reflexum Cristatum quickly covers difficult spaces in either sun or shade. Leaves have cockscomblike crests.

Reflexum Minor. Low growing. Tints beautifully in winter.

Rupestre. Rather like Reflexum, but larger. Excellent.

Sarmentosum makes a low mass with very light green or almost yellow-tinted foliage and yellow flowers. All at 25 cts. each.

West American Low Sedums

These are all from the Western United States, but fully proved hardy throughout the East. The leaves are fleshy but flattened; they form close, dense rock covers.

Anomalum. Forms neat colonies of gray-green rosettes.

Divergens has beadlike leaves and reddish stems and makes a mosslike covering an inch or so high.

Douglasii type is almost as mossy as acre.

Jepsonii is the giant of American Sedums. Much larger than either of the others; the leaves are wedge-shaped and emarginate; flowering stems often 18 inches high. Fine.

Obtusatum is a mountain form of the West which forms dense colonies with thick leaves on a coppery tint and quite handsome.

Oregonum is a vivid bright green, and most satisfactory.

Purdyi, the most interesting of all, has densely crowded leaf rosettes which throw out red threads at the end of which are tiny plants.

Spathulifolium is of more open growth than oregonum, and has rich red tints to leaf and flowering stem. Fine.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

I find that our Western *Sedums*, at least here in a sunny climate, do much better with some shade. An exposure where they have sun in the forenoon and shade in the afternoon answers very well, but one where sun and shade alternate throughout the day, as for instance where shaded by a rather open-headed deciduous tree, is still better. *Purdyi* shaded most of the day by open oaks does much better than in a sunnier place.

The Stoloniferum Group

Also Known as Spurium, Cupreum, Lydium

These handsome Sedums form low carpetlike masses very attractive and evergreen. The leaves are not thick or fleshy. The flowers are quite showy.

Stoloniferum. (True.) Has much smaller leaves than spurium, with light pinkish flowers. Quite rare and sometimes sent out as ibericum.

Spurium differs from the preceding trailing sorts in having thin, broad leaves. The dense foliage mass is a little over an inch high and the flowering stems, 6 inches. Often takes bronzed tints. Flowers pink.

Var. Coccineum has crimson flowers and is quite showy.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Strong-Growing Sedums, Not Mossy or Spreading

These are excellent plants for the general garden.

Altissimum has round leaves. It makes an interesting treelike growth. Previously offered as Arboreum. 25 cts. each.

Arboreum (Dendroideum). The tree Sedum of Mexico. Interesting and drouth-resistant. Not hardy in colder climates. 25 cts. each.

Ewersii is a little like sieboldii but more erect. 4 to 12 inches high, with pink or pale violet flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Kamtschaticum is an interesting plant 6 to 10 inches high with yellow flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Maximowiczii is related to spectabile and has a strong stem 12 to 18 inches high, with vellow flowers. 30 cts. each.

Nicaeense. A small form of *Altissimum* in which the mature foliage resembles *Arboreum*. 30 cts. each.

Sieboldii, 6 to 8 inches high, makes a dense cluster, and has most attractive bluishgreen foliage and pink flowers. It is a fine plant in any place, and one of the best hanging-basket plants that I know of. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

Spectabile is a strong species, 1 to 2 feet high, with rose-colored flowers. Fine garden plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Spectabile, Brilliant. A bright amaranth-red. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Telephoides, with erect stems 6 to 10 inches, has flesh-colored flowers in dense cymes. 30 cts. each.

No less than six of any sort at the dozen rate.

SHASTA DAISIES. From a much-branched base, which is quite leafy, very many slender branching flower stems arise to 1½ to 3 feet, according to variety. The large single flowers have golden centers and are 2 to 3 inches across. For many months, beginning with May, they make a fine mass of white. As cut-flowers they are excellent. There is no garden flower which will give better results with like care,

and Shasta Daisies will give results without any care. They are fine for masses along walks or drives and look well in front of Hollyhocks. I made a superb mass planting with *Scabiosas* at the back. Many fail with Shasta Daisies because they leave the clumps undivided for years. They should be divided at least every other year, and I prefer every year, in the fall. *Sit.*, sun. *Soil*, any. *Prop.*, divisions. *Pl.*, any time from September to May.

Alaska I consider the best. Of graceful habit with large, perfectly formed flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Double Fringed is a really superior cut-flower that everyone will like. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SHOOTING STARS. See Dodecatheon in "Rock Garden Plants."

SILENES have as popular names Catchfly and Wild Pink. They are related to the Pinks and some of them are very fine plants. One group naturally grows either in rocks or in gritty or gravelly soil, and makes wonderful rock plants.

California has a root going straight down like a very slender parsnip. Just below the ground this throws out a number of stems so that a single root will form what looks like a colony. The very handsome scarlet flowers are produced through a very long season if moisture is moderate.

Hookerii has a like habit, but the underground runners may appear a foot from the root and the above-ground stems are only a couple of inches high. The exquisitely beautiful soft pink flower is deeply cut. One of the loveliest of rock plants.

Orientalis is quite different. Erect. 18 inches high, with heads of cerise-rose flowers.

Maritima makes a flat cushion, very dense, of a very pleasing blue-green tint. The white flowers are odd. However, it makes a very pleasing rock plant.

Schaftii makes a fine flat clump and has many pink flowers late in the summer or in the fall.

All of these at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sit., sun or better light shade. Soil, loose and well drained. Pl., best in fall. Prop., seeds only.

SISYRINCHIUMS. Blue-Eyed Grasses, or Star Grass. The name Blue-Eyed Grass was bestowed on these pretty Irislike flowers before it was known that they come in other colors. They have grassy leaves at the base, and slender stems with many flowers, in spring or early summer. Soil, any loam if rather moist during their growing season suits them. Here in California they are perfectly dry later.

Bellum, a foot or so high. Blue.

Californicum has fine golden-yellow flowers on stems 4 to 6 inches high. Flowers long, and likes a permanently moist situation. All at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Grandiflorum, reddish or reddish-purple flowers. Same height.

SMILACINA amplexicaulis is related to the Eastern Solomon's Seal, and, like it, very decorative. It forms large clumps with stems a foot or two long, handsomely leafy, with white flowers. The fruits hang long and are pretty. One of the very best plants for shaded places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Sessilifolia spreads by underground runners to make attractive masses. High Sierra in moist loams. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Stellata has many underground runners and leafy stems 8 to 12 inches high of a most pleasing green. There is no prettier ground-cover for shady places or to plant with ferns. It grows best in a loamy soil, rich with mold. A fine companion for Lily-of-the-Valley. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SOLIDAGOS. See "Goldenrod."

Greencastle, Penn.: "The plants arrived, as always, in such wonderfully fresh condition that it was hard to realize that they had come so far."

STATICE latifolia, or the Great Sea Lavender, is a handsome, shiny-leaved plant with crowded panicles of flowers 1 to 2 feet high of pinkish lavender. The cut-flowers are everlastings, and very much in use. Sit., sun. Soil, well enriched and deep. Prop., seedlings. Pl., any time, if from pots. Fine potted plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SPRAGUEA umbellata, although usually only biennial, is a Western mountain plant so interesting as to be worth while. A flat clump, with soft chenillelike flower masses which gives it the name of Pussy Paws. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

STOKESIA cyanea, or Cornflower Aster, grows to 12 to 18 inches high and flowers for a long period, beginning in June. The flowers are lavender-blue. Easily grown in any garden soil in sun. 15 ets. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SUNFLOWERS. The Perennial Sunflowers are very effective for producing strong effects anywhere in the sun. They are in great variety and form and very hardy.

HELIANTHUS angustifolius, Radiance. For this very fine plant, see "Not Novelties."

Maximilianii grows very tall, with long willowlike leaves and graceful habit. They flower in late fall. 7 feet.

Rigidus, Mr. H. G. Moon, is perhaps the largest-flowered and showiest.

All varieties of Helianthus are offered at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SWEET WILLIAMS. See "Dianthus."

SYNTHYRIS reniformis is one of the prettiest of woodland plants and will thrive in the very deepest shades. It likes a gritty soil, rich in leaf mold, and is an admirable rock plant. The flowers are also pretty. The reniform evergreen leaves are red underneath. 25 cts. each.

Rotundifolia is one of the pretty woods plants which have their best place in a rock garden. We have no prettier foliage plant in the forest region, and they are equally beautiful in the garden. 25 cts. each.

TELLIMA grandiflora is closely related to *Heuchera*, and is a most excellent plant for rockwork for shady places. The leaves are quite ornamental. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

THALICTRUMS, or Meadow Rues, are handsome plants. The foliage has excellent color; stays in good condition till late, and without any flowers is worth a place, especially in shady places in connection with ferns. That does not mean, though, that they do not thrive in full sun. Sit., cool place in sun or shade to rather heavy. Soil, any loam but if rather moist they will do better. Pl., preferably fall, but until April. Prop., divisions or seeds.

Aquilegifolium makes a noble plant and in bloom has a solid mass of filmy cerisepink of great beauty. No flowering plant in my garden receives more favorable attention than this. 30 cts. each.

Dipterocarpum. This lovely plant grows to from 3 to 5 feet and is handsome as a plant. The great branching panicles are most graceful and the mauve flowers are very attractive. One of the very best hardy perennials. Good plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Extra good stock this season.

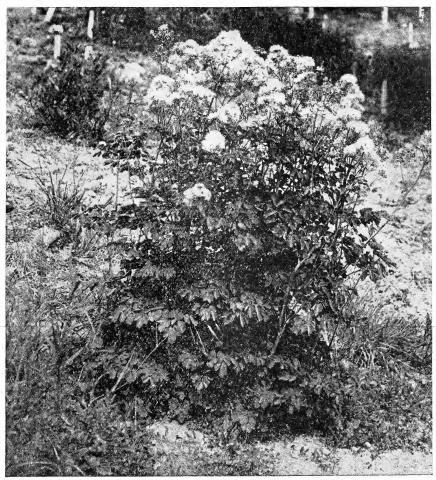
Fendlerii has very handsome foliage, long lasting. The flowers are greenish and not conspicuous. Fine for shade. 25 cts. each.

Glaucum makes a fine clump up to 6 feet high, with pretty light yellow flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Minus. This has foliage as delicate as a Maiden-Hair Fern and one form of it is called *Adiantifolium*. About 2 feet. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

THYMUS. See "Rock Gardens."

Rozelle Park, N. Y.: "You will doubtless be pleased to learn that the last lot of bulbs arrived on time and all did quite well. The purple Washingtonianum Lily had about a dozen flowers, and the Fairy Lanterns all did well."



Thalictrum aquilegifolium

TIARELLA unifoliolata, the Foam Flower, belongs to the same group as *Tellima* and *Heuchera*; it has pretty leaves and filmy white flowers on tall stems, which will make a beautiful effect when the plants are placed closely. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

In **TOLMIEA** menziezii we have one of the most useful of ground covers or covers for rough banks in the shade. It is related to *Heuchera* and *Tiarella*, spreads by strawberrylike runners, and makes a solid cover of much beauty. Flowers reddish on slender, erect stems. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. By the 100 to mass, \$7.50.

TRADESCANTIA virginica is an attractive and hardy plant with erect branched stems a foot or so high. Produces odd but pretty flowers, either white or of a peculiar blue-lavender. They will please. Sit., sun. Soil, good and moist. Prop., divisions. Pl., October to March. Either the blue or white form at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

KNIPHOFIAS (Tritomas) are commonly known as the Red-Hot Poker. With large and broad grassy leaves at the base, great leafless flowering stems are sent up bearing dense spikes of brilliant flowers which are very decorative. Very hardy and

especially happy in hot climates where the high temperature seems to heighten the brilliancy of the coloring.

Pfitzerii, 3 feet high, is orange-scarlet, very effective, and flowers for a very long time; in fact, it seems to be a continuous bloomer from midsummer to late autumn. In some portions of the country the plant is known as "Bonfire Torchlily" on account of its brilliancy. 35 cts. each.

New Dwarf. This has slender, almost grassy, foliage in a mass not over 16 inches high. The small slender flowers are a soft straw-yellow tinted orange-scarlet. A dainty sort strongly contrasted to its gorgeous relatives. 50 cts. each.

TUNICA saxifraga is a pretty grassy-leaved plant of the Pink family, with numerous wiry stems and many rosy white flowers which are small and rather suggest the *Gypsophila*. Very hardy and a nice filler for borders, or good for rockwork. 6 to 10 inches high. *Sit.*, sun or light shade. *Soil*, any garden, even poor. *Pl.*, October to April. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VALERIANA officinalis, or Garden Heliotrope, is a quite different thing from Centranthus and has a feathery basal foliage and erect stems 3 to 5 feet high, with broad panicles of small white flowers. When well grown in good soil and a sunny position, quite desirable. The fragrance is very pleasing. Centranthus ruber is often called Valerian. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LOW GARDEN VERONICAS

Amongst these are some most charming plants for the border, the rock garden, and the wall. They make dense mats of good foliage which in season is fairly covered with their pretty flowers. Most of the garden sorts are forms of *Veronica Teucrium*, but vary much in height and color.

Incana grows erect to about 10 inches with woolly gray foliage and blue flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Longifolia subsessile is quite different. It sends stout, erect spikes to 2 to 3 feet, with very fine deep blue flowers. Sit., sun or light shades. Soil, any loam, but if decidedly moist they thrive better, and they love soils rich in humus. Prop., divisions. Pl., fall to spring. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

VERONICA repens grows only about a half inch high with light blue flowers. A dainty mass for moist rock garden situation. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

VERONICA Teucrium var. prostrata is the name under which I have one which grows only about 2½ inches high and has dark blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Teucrium Rupestris grows to eight inches with medium blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Teucrium Royal Blue is probably the very best of all for the rock garden. About 2 inches with very deep, dark blue flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

VINCAS, known under the popular names of Periwinkle and Myrtle, are evergreen, trailing plants of much beauty and wonderful hardiness. No other green thing will grow better in shade in dry places, such as under eucalyptus or in cemeteries. If planted a foot or so apart and the stems allowed to root the first winter and after that the plants are cut close to the ground every winter, a wonderfully fine ground-cover can be made for road-fills, shady banks, or bare places almost anywhere. Plant in fall or winter.

Minor makes a mass of dark green about 4 inches high. Var. alba is the same, but white. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Major is the common large green sort. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Alpina is dwarf, with a reddish flower. 30 cts. each.

From Mt. Sterling, Kentucky: "I also wish to report that the Erythroniums came through the worst winter in years. Now are in full bloom and the pink shades are especially lovely."

VIOLETS AND VIOLAS

Garden Violets or Viola Odorata

These are the sweet-scented Violets so much loved for cut-flowers. They need no introduction.

Sit., sun or better moderate shades. Soil, a well-prepared loam manured suits their needs, and a top dressing in the fall adds value. Pl., fall or spring. Prop., divisions.

Should be reset about every third year to give good results, and the second season is best.

Well-rooted runners, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Fine flowering clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Blue King resembles Princess of Wales, but is brighter blue and fragrant.

Czar. Single, white.

Marie Louise is the old-fashioned, very fragrant, double, light blue Violet.

Princess of Wales. Deep violet. The Violet of the markets.

Swanley White. A very fine double white.

HYBRID VIOLAS

The first introduced was Apricot, beloved by everyone who sees it. As delightful, is the entire set. Very early, very hardy, and very free and long flowering.

VIOLA Apricot is a plant that every visitor falls in love with and my greatest trouble has been to get enough. Somewhat the habit of the Pansy with clear deep apricot-colored flowers appearing for a very long season. Likes good loamy soil, and even moisture. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Plants ready to begin flowering in October.

Admiration. Large circular blue flowers. 25 cts, each.

Archie Grant. Fine blue. 25 cts. each.

Mauve Radiance. Bright mauve. 25 cts. each.

Osborne White. Pure white. 25 cts. each.

Primrose Dame. Pale yellow. 25 cts. each.

Purple King. Rich purple. 25 cts. each.

Yellow Gem. Clear yellow. 25 cts. each.

Yellow Sovereign. Golden yellow. 25 cts. each. Variations of Viola cornuta.

Cyclops. Deep violet with conspicuous eye. 25 cts. each.

Rose Queen. Deep rosy lilac. 25 cts. each.

ALPINE VIOLAS

Alpina, with habit like Bosniaca, has good purplish violet flowers not as large as those of Jersey Gem, but good. 30 cts. each.

Bosniaca makes neat clumps four to six inches in height and many stemmed. The reddish violet flowers come throughout the summer. 30 cts. each.

Ithaca, N. Y.: "My Erythroniums purchased from you two or more years ago are exceptionally beautiful right now. Pink Beauty is exceptionally large this year and your Erythronium grandiflorum came in very early and is beautiful."

West American Violets

The West is very rich in this genus and fully forty varieties and species are described by botanists.

To one who only knows European and East American Violets, they will offer many surprises—for many of them have cut foliage. They can be divided into two groups.

First group is of the Eastern Canina or lobata habit; plants that hold their foliage some time during summer and more or less creeping.

Canina adunca, the Dog Violet, makes wide clumps with blue flowers. A very fine rock garden plant for moist places.

Glabella has the true violet-shaped leaf and a vellow flower. Makes mats.

Ocellata is halfway between violet-shaped leaves. Several stems making a nice clump, and flowers white, tinted purple. A fine plant.

Praemorsa. Leaves orbicular, a close clump with yellow flowers.

Second group. In this the plants have a single deep-seated bunch of fibrous roots which may produce several stems. They flower early and then ripen hard for a summer rest. Many grow in situations that are dry and hot in summer, but they flower early. Fall planting for these. Fine rock garden plants.

Beckwithii has three parted leaves, flowers violet and purple.

Chrysantha has finely cut leaves. Flowers rich yellow within, maroon on back. A beauty.

Cuneata has wedge-shaped leaves, flowers purple and white.

Lobata has three parted leaves like an oak leaf, and yellow flowers.

Sheltonii has finely divided leaves, a half creeping habit, and yellow flowers.

Hallii has palmate leaves, finely cut upper petals dark purple, and lower yellow.

Douglasii resembles Chrysantha.

Pedunculata is the finest American Violet. By underground stems it makes a mass a foot or more across with heart-shaped foliage and fine yellow flowers, brown on the back. A real beauty.

The last named, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen; and all of the others 15 cents. each, 3 for 40 cts., and \$1.50 per doz.

YUCCA Filamentosa. See "Not Novelties."

ZAUSCHNERIA Californica. See "Rock Plants."



Dwarf Campanulas (see page 24)

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